



Outcome Still Uncertain

By Bernard Gwertzman

his other disengagement negotiations with Egypt in January 1974, that produced the first Communist hand. Both the Socialists and the Popular Democrats are reported to have raised objections to plans by which the Portuguese Democratic Movement would gain ministerial control over economic policy while their own role would be downgraded.

In the background of the Communist campaign against the Pop-

WASHINGTON, March 20 (IHT).—Retail prices in the United States rose by 0.6 per

It was also reported that U.S. corporate profits fell by 14 per cent in the final quarter last year—the steepest drop in 17 years. *Stories* Page 9.

By Seymour M. Hersh

covered one-third of the sunken Soviet submarine but failed to recover the prime objectives—the boat's nuclear missiles and its code room.

The salvage vessel was built under disguise for the CIA by Howard Hughes, the reclusive billionaire industrialist.

There was no official reaction from the Foreign Ministry in Moscow and it could not be learned what information about the recovery operation had been known to Soviet leaders.

A number of senators expressed concern about the cost of the operation, which was funded through the 40 Committee, the high-level group that reviews all (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

A Trick Costs Christie's Jewels Worth \$585,600

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—

By Henry Giniger

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In the background of the Communist campaign against the Pop-

Energy

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 20 (IET).—Members of the International Energy Agency today reported their governments' approval for plans to set minimum price levels for domestic sales of imported oil.

Today's third and final agreement cleared the way for the consumer-producer energy consultations to begin here April 1.

The 16-member IEA had called for agreement on energy conservation, financial solidarity and

LONDON, March 20. (AP) Three thieves using a confidence trick got away with more than

A spokesman for Christie's said the main item stolen was a necklace consisting of a diamond and rubi- necklage, ring, bracelet, earrings and clips sold for \$322,400.

"They also got away with the very high-quality emeralds in platinum settings," the spokesman said.

"We have had only vague descriptions of these thieves," Scotland Yard spokesman said.

Energy Unit Adopts Plan for Re-Sale of Imported Oil

By James Goldsborough

price and common tariff called
by Secretary of State Henry
Kissinger in a Feb. 3 energy
speech. "The words floor price
were misleading," said Thomas
Enders, U.S. assistant secretary

of state. "They have been abandoned."

IEA chairman Etienne Davignon stressed tonight that the eventual price levels will take into account differences between countries with energy resources and those without.

The minimum-price-level agreement today gives members latitude for fixing oil-import price mechanisms—a latitude they would not have had with a common tariff. The members will

The 18 nations also agreed today on new measures for cooperation in the development of synthetic fuels, particularly new projects involving high investment and technology. Two projects mentioned are development of hydrogen resources and reuse of

"We do not look favorably on that," Mr. Enders said. "There already are established forums for discussing raw materials."

In a thinly veiled warning, he said that the "conference runs the serious risk of not succeeding if it tries to address the enormous universe of raw materials."

The British government has always more or less dutifully supported American policy in Indochina, a fact that stirred speculation here today that the Americans might have given a signal to the British to leave.

With the British going, the diplomatic corps shrinks to a very narrow and nervous community. The only ones left now are the Americans plus a handful of skeleton-staffed embassies of smaller countries, mostly Asian neighbors of Cambodia such as Thailand and Indonesia.

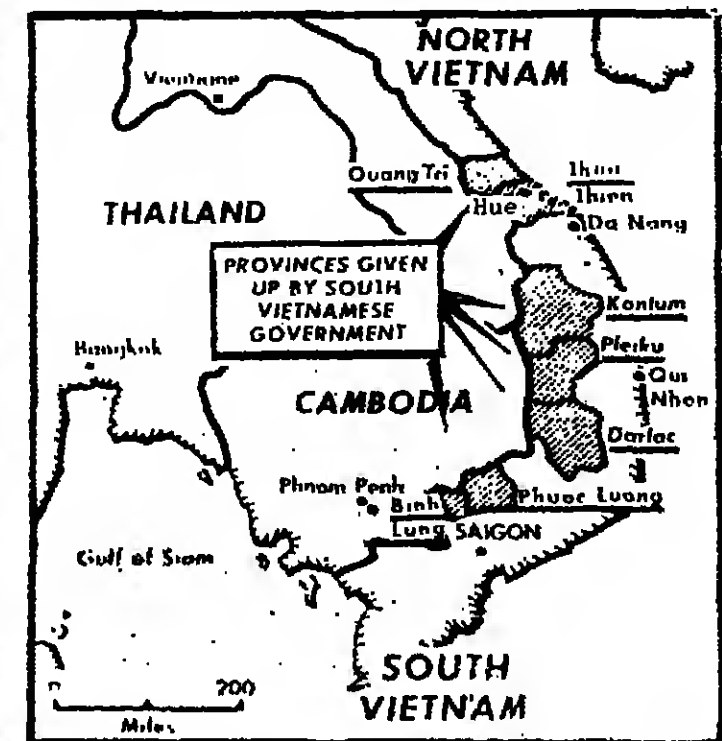
By Sydney H. Schanberg

Ported Oil

pressed the belief that they would be coming back under a different Phnom Penh government, that is, a government of the Communist-led Cambodian insurgents whose army now encircles the capital.

"Any sensible embassy would take notice of the other side's warning to embassies to get out now," a departing diplomat said.

"Their statements and radio



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viet Fleet Appears to Face ip-Performance Problems

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—The Soviet Union appears to be having extraordinary problems with some of its ships, as the submarines which exploded and sank in 1968, that the States attempted to sink.

Russian Tug Near Hawaii

ASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—A Soviet tug is about 100 miles north of the island of Oahu, the Defense Department said today.

Bill Is Passed Senate, Minus China Items

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—The Senate passed a bill today for \$50 million in proposed aid for Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos. The bill was 57 to 40.

khalm Says U.S. its to Test Tank

STOCKHOLM, March 20 (AP)—The U.S. Defense Department has asked to borrow two submersible tanks for use in technical tests to be conducted by the U.S. Navy.

ing of the nuclear-powered vessel to the Soviet Union.

In April, 1970, a nuclear-powered Soviet submarine of the N-class was forced to the surface by an emergency aid eventually sank in the Bay of Biscay in the Eastern Atlantic.

Given the large size of the Soviet fleet, including about 300 submarines of all types and several hundred surface ships, the list of known disasters does not seem large.

Frequent Problems
But a number of U.S. naval specialists believe that the Russians appear to have more serious and more frequent problems with the reliability of their ships than is generally realized, and more than the U.S. fleet experiences.

The U.S. Navy also has suffered fatal mishaps with submarines, losing the Thresher in April, 1963, and the Scorpion in May, 1968. In both cases, the specific cause was not determined.

In the last year, U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger has put pressure on the Navy to try to ascertain how maintenance and crew-training problems affect the readiness of the Soviet fleet and to take such factors into account in estimating Soviet strength.

Some early studies are said to have concluded that the Soviet Union generally has more of a problem in overhauling faulty vessels in shipyards than had been previously assumed and that they may have difficulty relating crewmen for submarines in particular.

From what is known about Soviet vessels, it is believed that the living conditions, ventilation and air-circulation systems are relatively primitive by U.S. standards.

The study has concluded that in many circumstances the actual availability of Russian ships is probably less than the United States had previously estimated.

The Soviet Union is known to keep far fewer of its more than 40 modern missile submarines at sea than does the U.S. Navy. Some specialists believe this is due to the long time it takes the Russians to keep their complex vessels in working order.

Others, however, believe that the Soviet Union worried less about surprise attack than is the United States and thus keeps fewer of its ships at sea.

The backlog of overdue maintenance work on U.S. vessels is very large, according to the Navy, because of work put off during the Vietnam war and the soaring costs of shipbuilding and repair.

Democratic Unit Studies a Gift

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—The Democratic national chairman, Robert Strauss, named a committee today to recommend what the party should do about a controversial 1970 contribution of \$50,000 from Ashland Oil Inc.

Mr. Strauss, whose records covering the Ashland gift and other contributions during his tenure as party treasurer are being studied by the Watergate special prosecutor's office, named the panel at the start of two days of meetings of Democratic leaders.

Mr. Strauss told the party's Executive Committee that, six days after he became treasurer in 1970, the Democratic National Committee received "a substantial contribution from what at the time was believed to be executives of Ashland Oil." Later, Mr. Strauss said, he "learned it was corporate funds."

Tunisia's Anniversary

TUNIS, March 20 (UPI)—Tunisia today celebrated the 19th anniversary of its independence from France.



RAINY REFLECTIONS—High water of the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky., reflecting trees in a park beside the river. Many areas in the Midwest and South have experienced flooding recently after some of the heaviest spring rains in years.

Practice 'No Longer Going On'

Ex-Agents Say FBI Kidnapped Spy Suspects

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—The FBI has carried out kidnappings of a number of persons in the United States that it believed to be operatives of foreign intelligence services, according to two former FBI agents.

One of the former agents placed the number of such kidnappings over the years at "fewer than 10" and said that, as far as he knew, there had not been any since the mid-1960s.

He said that the use of kidnappings had been occasioned by such cold-war incidents as the Cuban missile crisis "when things were pretty rough" and that he was "certain that this is no longer going on."

A spokesman said only that the bureau would adopt "a no-comment posture" with respect to the allegations.

Both of the agents said that, with one possible exception, the targets selected by the FBI were suspected intelligence operatives from Communist countries who had entered the United States illegally with forged American passports and other identity documents.

Error Possible
The use of the kidnapping technique was also confirmed, although not in detail, by two other former FBI agents.

In separate interviews, they said it was possible that in one instance the bureau had erred in kidnapping a person who proved not to be a spy but a legitimate American citizen.

One of the agents conceded, however, that in every case the practice was "completely wrong—completely in violation of civil liberties. No question about it." But he said, "In the business of intelligence, you're faced with the concept of expediency. That often leads you into extra-legal activities."

Several lawyers, including representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union, pointed out that an alien illegally in this country is by law afforded many of the same guarantees of due process as U.S. citizens.

The bureau's only legal alternatives in such cases, a lawyer said, were to turn such individuals over to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for a deportation hearing or to charge them with illegal entry or espionage.

Kidnapping, the former agent said, was a last resort used when no alternative means could be quickly found to interrogate a suspected subversive or to turn him into a double agent.

It was, he said, "the type of thing that's never done lightly." Both men denied that physical torture was ever employed in such cases, although one said that, when a suspect had been located, "you'd pick him up and take him somewhere and work him over."

The victims were often threatened with death as punishment for noncooperation, he added, although neither official recalled any instance in which a captive had been murdered.

One of the former agents maintained, however, that mental duress was an important part of such interrogations and he described one case in which a person was seized and detained in an FBI safe house for "several weeks."

But he acknowledged that the technique contained a critical flaw: The FBI had no way of knowing whether the double agent reported their experiences to their own government and thus became triple agents.

The use of kidnapping, one of the former agents emphasized, "was a tough game. That was when you're playing for keeps."

He said that, to his knowledge,

N.Y. Doctors End Strike, Win Limit In Hospital Hours

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—An agreement was reached today to end a four-day strike against 22 hospitals by 3,000 doctors-in-training. The doctors, the first to strike in the nation's history, had demanded shorter hours.

The agreement was announced by both the League of Voluntary Hospitals and the Committee of Interns and Residents.

A union spokesman said terms of the settlement limited hours on duty for interns and residents—the chief issue in the strike. It also provided grievance machinery within the hospitals.

The league said the offer accepted provided that interns—medical-school graduates taking compulsory hospital training—get a contract with a \$1,000-a-year increase in their average annual pay of \$13,500. Residents, taking advanced training, now average \$16,000 a year; under the new contract, they will get up to \$20,000 a year.

The hospitals involved in the strike administer to as many as 24,000 patients a day.

City Expects Hirohito

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20 (UPI)—Mayor Joseph Alioto said today that Japanese Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako will visit San Francisco on Oct. 9-10 as part of their U.S. trip.

Father of Hearst Case Figure Calls FBI Probe 'Witch Hunt'

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20 (AP)—The father of sports figure Jack Scott refused to testify today before a federal grand jury investigating the Patricia Hearst case. He called the probe a "witch hunt" and accused the FBI of "trying to use me to get at my son."

John Scott, 66, of Las Vegas, issued a statement through his attorney, Doron Weinberg, at a federal courthouse where he was called to appear before the grand jury. Mr. Weinberg said that Mr. Scott refused to answer questions because "he has no information on the subject" and because he does not believe that the grand jury has the right to "traverse through people's lives."

"I have committed no crimes," Mr. Scott said in the statement. "Apparently the FBI is trying to use me to get at my son, Jack, or perhaps even to find Patricia Hearst."

"I cannot help the FBI. I do not have the information they want. I cannot and will not participate in witch hunts against my son or other members of my family," he said.

Mr. Scott said that he and his wife, Louise, "stand behind Jack. We love him and are sure that he has done nothing wrong and that he will be vindicated in the end."

Jack Scott is a former athletic director at Oberlin College and the organizer of a movement for radical athletics.

Mr. Weinberg said that, as far as he knew, the elder Scott had never seen Miss Hearst and was not involved in the case. He denied published reports that

the elder Scott had harbored Miss Hearst and other Symphonette Liberation Army members at a Las Vegas motel last summer.

The FBI has been seeking Mr. Scott's son to determine whether he knows the whereabouts of Miss Hearst, SLA members Emily and William Harris and Wendy Yoshimura, who is sought on a 1972 bomb-possession charge.

No charges have been made against Jack Scott or his father.

Miss Hearst, daughter of newspaper executive Randolph Hearst, and the three other fugitives were reported to have hidden last year at a South Coast, Pa., farmhouse rented by a woman identifying herself as the younger Scott's wife, Micki.

Miss Hearst was kidnapped by the SLA on Feb. 4, 1974. She later renounced her parents and said that she had joined the SLA.

South Korea Ratifies Nonproliferation Pact

SEOUL, March 20 (AP)—The South Korean National Assembly last night ratified the 1968 nuclear nonproliferation treaty that is designed to check the spread of nuclear weapons.

The ratification makes South Korea the 86th country to have approved the pact, which was initiated by the United States and the Soviet Union and adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1968.

More Tourists Than Swallows At Capistrano

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, Calif., March 20 (AP)—The Swallows came back to Capistrano yesterday, but the tourists outnumbered them by 30 to 1.

Following a pattern established in 1978, when Mission San Juan Capistrano was built, the swallows returned on St. Joseph's Day after a journey from Argentina.

Ringed mission bells greeted the arrival of about 600 birds at 8:35 a.m. An estimated 18,000 tourists were on hand for the arrival and ceremonies.

The number of returning swallows has been dropping due to housing developments and other changes in the area. Previously, as many as 30,000 swallows returned to nest around the mission. Last year, more than 3,000 were counted.

Qatar Hits at Apartheid

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 20 (AP)—Qatar has become the 27th signatory of the 1973 international convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid. It will take effect when ratified by 20 countries; only six have ratified it.

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Astronauts' Pump Considered Useful in Heart-Lung Devices

BOSTON, March 20 (AP)—A research team that includes former astronaut Neil Armstrong says a pump used to cool astronauts on the moon could help develop a heart-lung machine capable of sustaining patients for weeks instead of hours.

Heart-lung machines damage the blood and consequently tax the body. Most patients can use current models for only a few hours even though they may need assistance for longer periods.

The researchers said yesterday that a water pump developed for the Apollo astronauts' backpacks has proved in initial tests to be 10 times less destructive to blood than the best pumps now used in heart-lung machines. Modifi-

cations could improve the performance, they said.

Little Turbulence

Mr. Armstrong, the first man to walk on the moon and now an aerospace engineering professor at the University of Cincinnati, said his group was not sure why its pump was less destructive. But the researchers pointed out that it has no moving parts in the blood flow, produces little turbulence and has extremely precise valves that do not pinch blood cells as other valves do.

Heart-lung machines are devices that take over for organs in pumping blood and adding oxygen to it. They are used primarily in open-heart surgery or with patients suffering severe heart attack.

The machines take the workload off the heart but red cells are destroyed when they hit the walls and joints of the pump or shear each other in the turbulent flow, according to Edward Patrick, professor of electrical engineering at Purdue University.

"The pump was used in the backpack of astronauts' suits to pump cooling water," Mr. Armstrong said. "We were interested in seeing how it pumped blood."

Speaking at a news conference at the annual meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation, the researchers said clinical use of the pump was years in the future. But they said the aluminum device, small enough to be held in the palm of a hand, showed great promise.

Others in the team are Dr. Henry Heimlich, director of surgery at Jewish Hospital in Cincinnati, and Dr. George Rivaschili of the University of Cincinnati.

Cyprus-Talk Site Still Is Undecided

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 20 (Reuters).—Turkish Cypriots have rejected Geneva as the place for resumed Cyprus peace talks, and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has turned down a counter-proposal for a meeting in Tehran, informed sources said yesterday.

Greek-Cypriot representative Glafkos Clerides, who returned home this week, had previously agreed to the talks being held in Geneva from April 21 to May 5. But Turkish-Cypriot representative Vedat Celik was reported to have objected to Geneva and to have proposed Tehran, from May 1 to 6. The sources said Mr. Waldheim, who is due in Geneva on May 5 for the opening of a conference on nuclear nonproliferation, told Mr. Celik that it would not be convenient for him to be in Tehran in early May.

U.S. Develops Vaccine for Hepatitis B

Scientists Say Tests On Humans Planned

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP).—Scientists at the National Institutes of Health yesterday reported development of a vaccine against hepatitis B, a liver disease that kills as many as 6,000 persons a year in the United States.

The vaccine has proved safe and effective in tests with animals and is considered ready for first trials in man, the scientists said.

The disclosure was made at a news conference held in connection with a viral hepatitis symposium at the National Academy of Sciences.

Viral hepatitis is one of the major unsolved infectious disease problems of man. It takes two forms: hepatitis A, also called infectious hepatitis, and hepatitis B, also called serum hepatitis.

Hepatitis B is considered to be the more serious form of the disease, although it is less frequently reported. It is often contracted through contaminated blood or blood products and is especially dangerous for surgery patients requiring transfusions.

The method for producing vaccines announced yesterday was developed by Dr. Robert Purcell and Dr. John Gerin of NIH's National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

A Single Dose

In animal tests it was effective after only a single dose, said Dr. Maurice Hilleman of the Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research in West Point, Pa.

Dr. Hilleman said the virus can be spread not only through transfusions and the use of non-sterile needles but also through sexual contact.

Dr. Purcell and Dr. Gerin said vaccines against hepatitis B are needed especially for use in high-risk groups such as members of the armed forces and patients and personnel in hospitals and other institutions.

In contrast with hepatitis A, which is usually spread by direct contact or contaminated drinking water and food, hepatitis B is rarely epidemic. Its chief victims are young adults aged 15 to 30.

The symptoms for both types are frequently mistaken for influenza or infectious mononucleosis. Hepatitis results in fever, weakness, loss of appetite, malaise, headaches and, sometimes, muscle pains.



CELEBRATING—While his lawyer, Christopher Coates, tags playfully at the offending tresses, 1st Lt. Matthew Carroll gets a congratulatory kiss from his wife after the Army dropped its haircut charges against him after a short court session in Frankfurt.

U.S. Soldier Swaps Haircut Charge for Discharge

FRANKFURT, March 20 (AP).—The U.S. Army dropped charges today against a first lieutenant who refused to obey an order to cut his hair.

The Army said that it called off the trial of 1st Lt. Matthew Carroll, 27, after he offered to leave the service with an honorable discharge.

The Army also agreed to give him \$3,600 in severance pay and allow him to continue to have long hair during the three weeks he remains in uniform.

"It's a very great personal victory," Lt. Carroll said. "The

haircut question has not been answered but I've done everything I can do except to go to jail."

He said that he requested the discharge because "I have a family and certain responsibilities I cannot ignore. I am sure soldiers won't leave the hair issue alone. In fact, I'd like to throw out the hall for them to carry on with it."

A number of soldiers in West Germany and West Berlin, who also refused to get haircuts, have been convicted of disobeying orders and sentenced to jail.

Lt. Carroll refused a haircut order last April. He contended that the hair-length regulations were a form of sexual discrimination because they did not apply to Army women.

He also claimed that the regulations "infringed on an individual's constitutional rights and had no relevance to job performance."

Lt. Carroll is a graduate in architecture of Texas A & M, where he commanded the cadet corps. His father is a retired colonel.

After 3 Months in Post

Shirley Temple Black Stars In Ghana Ambassadorial Role

By Hugh A. Mulligan

ACCRA, Ghana, March 20 (AP).—In the three months since she became U.S. ambassador here, Shirley Temple Black has been almost as big a hit as a diplomat as she was as a movie star three and four decades ago.

The poise, charm and hard work that made her a Hollywood star in her childhood have made her an appealing figure in West Africa.

She has approached her job

with some unorthodoxy, arriving at her desk in a Ghanaian outfit of printed cotton head scarf and matching gown and strewing "awababab"—welcome in Twi—and "oyiwada don"—thank you in Ga—everywhere.

She has delighted the members of the Market Women's Association, who own 90 per cent of Ghana's shops and stalls and most of the fishing boats, by doing the native dance, called high life, on a length of African cloth at the colorful Macola Market, and embracing the women as sisters.

The ambassador has become one of Ghana's "wanto wammi" which is Ashanti for "beautiful people."

An outspoken opponent of racial separation in a country vigorously dedicated to African liberation movements and a successful career woman in a society where women's liberation banners drape the streets of even the most remote villages, Ambassador Black has scored a triumph.

Mistaken Identity

"Is she black? Is she an Afro-American?" a Ghanaian journalist asked as a press bus humped through Ashanti country to a convocation of tribal chiefs. He mistook the ambassador's California tan and Ghana-like joviality for tribal affinity.

No, he had never seen any of her films but he knew she was "a famous actress lady."

Ambassador Black was delighted to be mistaken for a black and almost as happy with thought that someone, somewhere, had missed her films.

Mrs. Black said that she first became interested in Africa and the Third World when she was the U.S. representative to the United Nations General Assembly in 1969 and took her seat "with the delegate from the United Republic of Tanzania on my left and Upper Volta on my right, and we all became very close friends."

"I felt right away that the superpowers always seemed to like talking to each other and there weren't enough countries talking to the developing countries. There and then, I made a personal pledge to find out more about the developing countries and see what our mutual interests and concerns might be. That's opened up a whole new world for me."

At a cocktail party, she said, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger heard her speaking about Namibia, or South-West Africa, the former German colony now run by South Africa, and mentally tickled her for a black African post.

"He was surprised that I even knew the word," she said.

She says she is delighted with

Shirley Temple Black

her quick acceptance by the women of Ghana: "Women are very liberated here... their men think nothing of having their wives working in the Ministry of Finance or a bank or owning a market stall. Women own most of the fishing boats and take charge of the catch, dry them and smoke them and sell them once the boats come back from the sea."

Ghanaians have rarely raised any of the U.S. racial problems with the new ambassador, but they do express interest in seeing her old films.

"I keep telling them that I don't own them and they're all in deep storage and that I've been retired a long time," Mrs. Black said.

Justice Ammie Jaggie, the only woman on Ghana's Court of Appeals and a close friend, thinks the ambassador is wrong in trying to put her movie past in storage.

"It's just as important," Justice Jaggie advised Mrs. Black, "to bring people joy as it is to be a good diplomat."

Blackbirds Back In Kentucky City

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., March 20 (AP).—Huge flocks of birds have returned to this western Kentucky city just weeks after the Army used a detergent spray to exterminate thousands of them at nearby Fort Campbell.

A platoon of police officers last night launched a three-day campaign against an estimated 1 million starlings, crackles and other blackbirds, using blank shotgun ammunition known as "cracker shells."

The Army has said that its program at Fort Campbell cut the number of birds which had been roosting in a 27-acre pine grove from several million to about 100,000. The Army claimed the birds were a menace to health and aviation and were destroying crops.

U.S. Is Urged to Speed Shale Deposit Plans

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI).—The government should hasten its efforts to find ways of extracting oil and gas from shale deposits without digging underground for the oil-bearing rock, a federal task force said yesterday.

The joint Interior Department and Energy Research and Development Administration task force said the government will ask oil companies to nominate potential underground shale-processing tracts on public lands by June 30.

Officials said the new program is designed to develop several underground shale-processing techniques for possible commercial use by 1980.

National Assembly Sets Debate

Growing Protests Imperil French Nuclear Power Plans

FLAMANVILLE, France, March 20 (AP).—Incomprehension and an instinctive fear of the atom have jeopardized government plans to erect a huge nuclear power station on the edge of this farming and fishing community.

The controversy in this little Norman village illustrates the wave of resistance that has sprung up in recent months to the government's nuclear power program, proportionately the most ambitious in the world.

The government's plans to reduce France's dependence on imported oil by building dozens of nuclear reactors has been condemned by ecologists, scientists and—because the reactors are of U.S. design—the Communist party.

Emotions aroused in the debate have led a scientist to accuse the state electric power authority of plotting to institute "electrofascism" in France. A protest sign near the Flamanville graveyard declared: "I Am a Nuclear Power Station, I Cause Cancer."

Dead-End Village

Inhabitants generally agree that Flamanville, population 1,400, is now a bucolic dead end. "Of course we want the station here," Mayor Henri Varin said. "It will boost the economy of the region, increase the population and bring us social improvements."

But Didier Anger, 38, a school teacher, who heads the anti-nuclear forces here, retorted that "at the present stage of technology, nuclear power is dangerous, and we don't want it here."

When Flamanville was first proposed as the site of a plant, Mr. Anger said, "It is certain that at least 80 per cent of the villagers approved." But a vigorous campaign by Mr. Anger's group now has divided the village almost evenly, the mayor conceded.

In December, Mr. Varin persuaded the Municipal Council to vote 11-1 in favor of this plant. Now he has been forced to schedule an unprecedented referendum in the village next month to determine whether the plant should be rejected.

Assembly Debate

Around the country, environmental groups and almost 2,000 low-echelon scientists, professors and technicians have been clamoring for abandonment of the nuclear power program or at least a drastic slowdown until more is known about potential dangers. The National Assembly will hold a special debate next month to help determine in which direction and at what pace France should develop its energy production.

When the magazine L'Espresso two weeks ago published a questionnaire to help clarify readers' attitudes on nuclear power, replies ran to 3,000 letters a day, the most on any subject since the Algerian war 20 years ago.

At the time of the oil embargo and the energy crisis in the fall

of 1973, eight nuclear plants, operating in France, provided just 3 per cent of the country's energy consumption. Of all of it imported, provided per cent, the balance came from coal, gas and hydroelectric power.

Plan for 54 Reactors
In March, 1974, then Prime Minister Messmer announced France was launching a drive to build up to 50 reactors, 1985 to supply 50 per cent of total energy needs. By the year 2000, Mr. Messmer indicated there could be as many as reactors in operation.

But the new regime of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing last summer began re-examining this plan. Critics within the government said it risked putting much emphasis on nuclear and because of the "cost" downturn would cost too much.

The government, last, authorized construction of reactors in 1975 in addition to six begun last year. Phases in the program are explained in the summer in any case, officials said. The plan cannot be cut back to a total of 45 reactors by

Wine Is Gaining Support as Absorbing Idea

BERKELEY, Calif., March 20 (AP).—To make meals nutritious, wash them down with wine, says a University of California study released yesterday.

In a 2 1/2-month experiment with six young men, Dr. J. McDonald said she found their bodies absorbed significantly more calcium, magnesium, iron, phosphorus and zinc when they drank a glass of wine with one meal a day.

Alcohol, however, apparently wasn't the key factor in digestive process, she said. "Wine has about 400 mg. of calcium and... they tested separately, we know what the element she said."

Russia Has Completed Pacific Rocket Test

MOSCOW, March 20 (AP).—TASS announced today the completion of the latest Soviet rocket tests in the Pacific.

The Soviet news agency said the tests had been successful, that ships and planes could be launched from the area as of today. The tests were completed in the Pacific.

At the time of the oil embargo and the energy crisis in the fall

Obituaries

Don Jaime de Borbon, 66, Son Of Spain's Deposed Monarch

ST. GALL, Switzerland, March 20 (AP).—Don Jaime de Borbon, the oldest surviving son of Spain's last king, died in a hospital here today of injuries suffered in a fall last month, his family announced.

Don Jaime was the second son of former King Alfonso XIII and Queen Victoria Eugenia, and a great-grandson of Queen Victoria.

His elder brother, Don Alfonso, a hemophiliac and Don Jaime's dead uncle, renounced their claims to the throne in favor of their younger brother, Don Juan. But Generalissimo Francisco Franco passed over Don Juan and designated Don Juan's son, Prince Juan Carlos, as his successor.

Don Jaime was hospitalized following a fall late last month to the cemetery at Lausanne.

He underwent two operations for a blood clot in his brain and remained in a coma most of the time until his death.

Exile in Italy

Don Jaime, the Duke of Segovia, left Spain in 1931 when his father abdicated. He spent most of his exile in Italy.

In 1935, he married Mariamela de Damplera. They had two sons, Don Alfonso and Don Gonzalo, and were divorced in 1947.

Two years later, he married a German singer, Charlotte Tiedemann, despite the opposition of the Roman Catholic Church and Don Juan. With the help of his wife and scientific advisers, he learned to speak.

In 1950, he repudiated his withdrawal from the line of succession and announced his claim to the throne. But Gen. Franco ignored the claim.

Don Gonzalo, his younger son, said Don Jaime would be buried Monday in Lausanne.

Harry Lachman

LOS ANGELES, March 20 (UPI).—Harry Lachman, 88, a painter and motion picture director who helped launch Shirley Temple's movie career, died yesterday at UCLA Medical Center.

Mr. Lachman's career spanned more than 70 years and won him fame as a postimpressionist painter, illustrator, photographer, movie director and businessman. His painting career began in Paris, where he met such masters as Monet, Renoir, Matisse, Pissarro and Bonnard. He was

awarded the French Legion of Honor.

Mr. Lachman became involved in movie productions while in Paris, where he worked on film "Marie Nostrum." He went to Hollywood, where he directed Miss Temple in her film, "Baby, Take a Bow." He was born in La Salle.

Gabriello

PARIS, March 20 (AP).—Gabriello, 78, a French composer who used his corpulent, gravelly voice to draw laughs from his friends, died yesterday.

Gabriello, whose real name was Andre Galopet, started his career in the 1920s in cabarets and movies. He was a comedian, songwriter and took part in more than 100 films. His repertoire of songs ran to 3,000.

Yugoslavia Jail 5 Ustashi Helpers

GOSPIC, Yugoslavia, March 20 (Reuters).—Five Yugoslavs guilty of aiding two guerrilla fighters killed in a gun battle with police last year were sentenced to up to 6 1/2 years jail for hostile activity against the state.

A court in this Croatian town found them guilty of helping Ustashi extremists, who were sent to the area by Ustashi emigre organization West Germany to organize terrorist actions and train people in handling arms.

The two infiltrators were killed in November in the town of Velibit Mountain. A militant was also killed and another injured.

William Hamling Dies

Labor's Margin to 1

LONDON, March 20 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson's parliamentary private secretary, William Hamling, died here last night, reducing the government's effective majority in the House of Commons to one.

Mr. Hamling represented Walsley in Parliament. He had been a schoolmaster and became a politician before entering Parliament. During the war, he served in the Royal Marines.

Let's get it straight-the world is round



Your old Mercator map shows the straightest way from Europe to Southeast Asia is, apparently, via the Middle East.

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سكاي اس اس

For Thousands of Children, Somali Drought Aid Arrives Too Late

By Dial Jorgenson

MOGADISHU, Somali Republic, March 20.—Drought relief has arrived for the nomads of Somalia, but for thousands of children, it may be too late.

Many will die even though they have reached the 18 relief camps established by Somalia's military government. They are too dehydrated to survive.

Two-thirds of the country's 3 million persons are nomads. Three years of inadequate rainfall has burned the northern 60 per cent of the nation into a disaster area.

There are 178,000 persons in the relief camps. Most have lost nearly all their livestock, upon which their livelihood depends.

And now, in the camps in which they sought relief, disease is taking a huge toll of their children.

"The children were pretty dehydrated when they got to the camps," a relief worker said here. "Then they developed what we call nonspecific diarrhea—a diarrhea whose cause we cannot pinpoint—and they steadily lose what remains of their body fluids."

The camps, each containing up to 37,000 persons, are almost completely lacking in sanitation facilities. Feces proliferate. It is hard to keep the water from becoming polluted. It is disease, not hunger or thirst, that is now the problem.

The nomads, not used to being crowded together, have no defenses against germs. It is the children under 5 who are the most vulnerable; they become too

ill to assimilate food or take water.

At Jeezan Camp, 200 miles north of Mogadishu, Malcolm Kennedy, a program officer for the UN Children's Fund, asked the Somali doctor about mortality records.

"We are keeping them daily, as we were instructed to do by the Ministry of Health, by age groups," the doctor said. "Yesterday there were 49 deaths. Forty were children under 5."

Of the 20,000 persons in Jeezan Camp when Mr. Kennedy visited there last month, probably 4,000 were under 5.

"Where are the latrines?" UNICEF staffer John Balcomb asked.

"There are no latrines," the doctor said. "We tried digging them but we couldn't. There is rock a few feet down."

"Where do the people go?" Mr. Kennedy asked.

"There," the doctor said, gesturing to the bush. "Anywhere outside the camp. We know it is a problem."

Relief agencies praise the swiftness with which the Somali government attacked the drought problem, but they warn that the camps are too large, that sanitation must be improved and that more doctors and paramedics must be brought to the camps swiftly to save the children.

10 Per Cent Hospitalized

At the Beer Camp, 500 miles north of Mogadishu, there were 27,000 persons in neatly aligned huts made of wooden frames covered by grass mats—or in a "hospital," a thornbush shelter where 2,800 persons lay ill.

"Yesterday 59 persons died," the camp commander told the

UNICEF team, "all but two or three aged 1 to 5."

Was that a high figure? "No," the commander said. "It was low. Deaths have been running in the 80s most days."

Doctors and nurses attempted to give fluid intravenously to children who vomited or choked on liquids taken by mouth. But in arms shrunk like dried twigs, the needles did not work. The veins had collapsed.

UNICEF officials said that the dehydration could be forestalled by giving children suffering from diarrhea a few ounces of salt and sugar in boiled water every hour. Doctors experienced in disaster relief could quickly train volunteers to treat the children, they said.

But there are only 150 doctors in the Somali Republic.

© Los Angeles Times.

Kronor Ruled As Support in British Divorce

LONDON, March 20 (Reuters).—The first maintenance order here in a foreign currency, Swedish kronor, was issued yesterday by a divorce court judge.

The husband in the case has been living in Sweden since 1968. The judge ruled that maintenance for his 9-year-old daughter, living in England, should be paid in kronor because sterling was weak.

Last November, an appeals court approved an order in deutsche marks. Yesterday was the first time this ruling had been extended to a divorce case.

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A year's subscription to *The Hudson Letter* and the *Special Reports* costs four hundred dollars. To have a look at the current issue, *free of charge*, or to subscribe at once, just send the coupon below.

BIRD NESTS—Many swallow nests in Switzerland were destroyed last fall when people tried to catch the birds for airlifting south during a cold snap. An ornithological center in Sempach developed an artificial nest to be put under the roofs of houses to give returning birds a nesting place. Experts said the artificial nests were needed because birds can no longer find enough natural material for them.

Embarrassed Chinese Admit Musk Ox, a U.S. Gift, Is Dead

By John Burns

PEKING, March 20.—Milton the musk ox is dead. Chinese officials have disclosed that the animal, one of a pair given to China by former President Richard Nixon in return for the two pandas now at the Washington National Zoo, died on Feb. 20.

The officials gave the cause of death as reticulitis traumatica, colloquially known as hardware disease. It is defined as a disorder that results from the swallowing of sharp objects, usually metallic, that perforate the stomach wall.

The dead animal's mate, Matilda, is alive and apparently well in her enclosure at a zoo. There is nothing on the enclosure or in the zoo's publicity to identify Matilda as a gift of the United States.

Milton was suffering from mange, a potentially fatal skin disease, when he arrived here aboard a U.S. military plane in the spring of 1972. The skin condition lingered and was still visible until a few weeks ago, when he was removed from the enclosure.

Confirmation of his death came, perhaps not coincidentally, three days after a visit to the zoo by Dr. Dillon Ripley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, which was involved in the animal exchange in its capacity as the parent organization of the Washington zoo.

Milton Missing

Dr. Ripley toured the zoo with George Bush, chief of the U.S. Liaison office here, with whom he was staying on a private visit. Keepers, apparently unaware that the Americans were coming, seemed embarrassed when a Chinese-speaking companion inquired about the whereabouts of Milton.

"There is only one"—a woman keeper said. "But there used to be two," insisted the visitor. "No, only one," the woman said.

After a pause a man beside her, also a zoo worker, added: "Perhaps the other one is inside."

Word of the exchange apparently reached the Foreign Ministry during the weekend. At a meeting at the ministry yesterday morning officials formally notified representatives of the Liaison office that the animal had died and expressed their regrets.

Last year, in a similar case, one of two pandas given to the Paris zoo died. Peking replaced it.

Dr. Ripley said during his visit that officials at the Washington zoo are hoping that the pandas will mate when the female goes into heat again next month. The Chinese say that pandas have mated in captivity here but have so far divulged little information helpful to zoologists hoping to breed them abroad.

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Aid to Veterans Of the Republic Gains in Madrid

MADRID, March 20 (AP).—A resolution urging the government to grant pensions to thousands of disabled veterans who fought against Generalissimo Francisco Franco in the Spanish Civil War was unanimously passed today by the Interior Policy Commission of the Cortes, the Spanish parliament.

If approved by the government, the amount of the pension would vary according to the degree of disability.

For many disabled veterans of the losing Republican Army the measure would come too late. Time has depleted their ranks from an estimated 60,000 to less than 10,000 since the Civil War ended in 1939.

Disabled veterans who fought on the side of Gen. Franco have been granted substantial pensions and other privileges.

Francisco Martinez Duran, a bedridden Madrid veteran who lost a leg in Guadalajara in 1938, once described his disabled comrades as nonpersons.

"For almost 35 years we have not existed," he said.

Assailant Fails In Bid to Kill India Top Jurist

NEW DELHI, March 20 (AP).

—A man hurled two hand grenades today into a car carrying India's Chief Justice, A.N. Ray, but the grenades failed to explode. The would-be assassin fled, police said.

In January, an assassin killed Railroad Minister L.N. Mishra, 63, with a bomb.

Mr. Ray's appointment as chief justice in April, 1973, caused widespread controversy because it was the first time the government failed to fill the nation's top judicial post on a seniority basis.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi appointed Mr. Ray, 63, to the job over three Supreme Court judges, who had more seniority. All three judges resigned in protest. The chief justice retires automatically at age 65.

Wouldn't you like to have known, as early as last June, that the "official" price of gold would tacitly be abandoned—as it was at the Giscard-Ford meeting in Martinique last December?

Would your plans have changed had you known in September 1973 that the basic structural problems of the West German economy would outweigh the strengths of its export business—and that even without the oil crisis, Germany's economy would be in trouble, *serious trouble* in 1975?

And what about oil?

Did you even suspect, a year ago, that crude oil prices would actually begin to flatten out, then fall, in 1975—despite all indications to the contrary?

The Hudson Letter

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Portugal and Détente

The rapidity with which the Soviet Union has moved in to seek refueling facilities on the Atlantic island of Madeira for its merchant ships indicates that Western concern over Portugal's lurch to the left is well-founded.

The mystery is why the Portuguese Communists and their military allies, who have just tightened their grip on the reins of power in Lisbon, have chosen publicly to expose their unpopular Soviet connection.

Confirmation of the informal Soviet request by the Information Ministry in Lisbon indicates that the Communists are no longer worried, as they were only recently, about making a poor showing in the elections for the constituent assembly. It suggests that they feel confident of their ability to manipulate the election machinery or to intimidate opposing political parties now that they have exploited a purported rightist coup in order to seize the real levers of power in the country.

The Communist-backed military radicals of the "revolutionary council" seem to hold virtually dictatorial powers, as shown by their nationalization of banks and insurance companies almost overnight without appearing to consult any other authority, military or civilian. The banning of two extreme left groups and the center-right Christian Democratic party from the forthcoming election now set for April 25 has been accompanied by warnings from the Communists to their restive coalition partners, the Socialists, and the centrist Popular Democrats. The latter already have encountered left-wing street violence and now are getting Communist hints that they may be implicated in the alleged rightist coup.

In these circumstances, Moscow evidently

sees no further reason to delay its military exploitation of the situation. Port facilities in Madeira on the western approach to the Strait of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean could facilitate the operations of intelligence-gathering vessels as well as fishing and cargo ships. If submarine tenders can be moved in and, ultimately, a submarine base built, the efficiency of Soviet strategic nuclear-missile submarines could be substantially increased.

This new projection of Soviet naval power, giving it for the first time in history a "window on the Atlantic," comes at a time of American and NATO contraction. Greece has followed France in withdrawing from NATO's military structure. Turkey is threatening to do the same and Portugal may follow; the American base in the Azores in any event is unlikely to survive the leftward swing in Portugal. In Asia, American expulsion from Thailand looms as a likely consequence of the fall of Cambodia; and a phase-down of American aid to South Vietnam is probable.

But the détente atmosphere, which has contributed to the retraction of American and NATO military power, appears to be having the opposite effect on the Soviet Union. In the Indian Ocean, in the Mediterranean, in the Red Sea and the South Atlantic, there are growing signs of an outward thrust of Soviet military power.

If elections in Portugal are now circumvented and the threatened Communist takeover materializes, thus swinging a NATO ally directly into the Soviet orbit, the future of détente undoubtedly will be headed for an agonizing reappraisal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Project Jennifer

The Central Intelligence Agency's assignment is to further the security of the United States by learning as much as it can about the capabilities and intentions of potential foreign foes, the most powerful of which is the Soviet Union. It has been common knowledge for many years now—at least since an American U-2 plane was shot down over Siberia 15 years ago—that both sides use the latest technological achievements to spy on each other.

Soviet and American intelligence satellites course through the skies daily taking incredibly sharp pictures of Earth 100 miles or more below. The late Premier Khrushchev once even publicly offered to exchange Soviet spy satellite pictures for corresponding American photographs taken from space. The most effective modern intelligence agents are much more likely to be electronic engineers than Mata Haris.

It is against this background that the tale of the Glomar Explorer—the CIA ship that masqueraded as the property of Howard Hughes—must be judged. The basic idea behind Project Jennifer—the code name used—was certainly imaginative: to locate and raise from the ocean bottom three miles deep a Soviet submarine that had sunk in 1968. After much behind-the-scenes debate, the decision to go ahead was taken; the Glomar Explorer was built and a specialized

new technology was created; and then last year the attempt was made.

This really brilliant effort unfortunately fell short of full success, though it is still a major technological feat that a substantial portion of the sunken Soviet submarine was brought to the surface. If the full submarine could have been recovered (and it still may be), it would have been a master intelligence accomplishment.

This complex and fascinating technological adventure demonstrates that, once again, American technology has brought a hitherto inaccessible environment into the ambit of man's future activity. It also underlines the need for a body of appropriate international law, so that economic activity—such as the deep-sea mining the Glomar Explorer was allegedly engaged in—can be carried out in this new environment and future clashes of rival national interests and power can be avoided.

The story is, furthermore, a useful reminder of how essential good intelligence is for the national security in a world of nuclear weapons, nuclear submarines and hydrogen bomb-tipped intercontinental missiles. The CIA is only to be commended for this extraordinary effort to carry out its essential mission.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Setbacks in Rhodesia

The murder in Zambia of a black Rhodesian political leader has dealt the second major blow in a fortnight to the once-bright prospects for a peaceful settlement between Rhodesia's white minority government and its 5.8 million blacks. Herbert Chitepo, 52, killed by a land mine outside his home in Lusaka, had directed the expatriate wing of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), the most militant of black Rhodesian liberation organizations.

Mr. Chitepo's death came two weeks after the abrupt arrest by the white regime in Salisbury of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, the ZANU leader who had been released in December after 10 years in prison to help negotiate a cease-fire in the guerrilla war and an agreement to start constitutional talks with Prime Minister Ian Smith. Messrs. Chitepo and Sithole had been extremely skeptical of the possibility of getting Mr. Smith to accept a timetable providing for a transition to black majority rule.

ZANU officials have blamed Mr. Smith's government for Mr. Chitepo's murder but the greater probability is that it is an outgrowth of the bitter divisions among Rhodesian African leaders. On paper, ZANU and its less militant rival, the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) had ended their existences in

December and joined forces under the umbrella of the African National Council.

Actually, the merger has never taken effect; and the more militant ZANU leaders resented the agreement to negotiate with Mr. Smith. They preferred to continue the guerrilla war in the hope of ending white rule in Rhodesia through military victory.

For all these differences among the blacks there is running out for white minority rule—a fact of which too many among Rhodesia's 260,000 whites seem blissfully unaware, even with neighboring Mozambique heading for independence under a black government in June. And there can be no meaningful negotiation with the African National Council so long as Mr. Sithole remains in jail.

Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa undoubtedly made these points to Mr. Sithole in the talks the two white leaders held in Cape Town this week. Mr. Vorster keenly desires a peaceful solution in Rhodesia as the keystone of his effort to build détente with the black nations in southern Africa. The death of Mr. Chitepo makes it even more imperative for Mr. Vorster to persuade Mr. Smith to negotiate realistically while there is still time.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 21, 1900

WASHINGTON—Admiral Dewey has approved for transmission to Congress the report of the ship with whom he inspected the submarine torpedo boat. The document says that the vessel was easily and efficiently operated, and capable of being worked by the Navy's ordinary personnel. Had such a boat been used by the Spaniards, the occupation of Manila Bay by Admiral Dewey would have been impossible.

Fifty Years Ago

March 21, 1925

PARIS—Douglas Fairbanks' next film will be "Don X" and will be based on the novel by K. and H. Prichard. Some of the shooting will be done in Europe. Although it will be a less fantastic film than Doug's last, "The Thief of Bagdad," it will be worked out along the same elaborate lines and might perhaps be considered as a sequel to "The Mark of Zorro." Doug is still No. 1 at the box office.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers are asked to sign their letters with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



'We Could Nationalize It, or Maybe Get Some Arab to Buy It—But Where Could You Find an Arab That Dumb?'

Cambodia and a Hypothetical Question

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—All over Southeast Asia, it is as if long-contained pressures for change were suddenly bursting out. That feeling comes not only from the military developments in South Vietnam, dramatic as they are, and Cambodia. The political trend is also significant, especially in Bangkok.

Thailand's new Premier, Kukrit Pramoj, has taken office with a pledge to seek the withdrawal during the next year of all American forces stationed there: 25,000 soldiers and 530 planes. And he said his government would try to open talks with North Vietnam and establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

That is astonishing news. Thailand has been at the center of American military policy in Asia for a generation. U.S. planes flew from there for eight years to bomb Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Kukrit is himself a right-wing figure, heading a coalition of mostly conservative parties with links to former Thai military governments.

Consider SEATO

Or consider the South East Asia Treaty Organization, formed in 1954 primarily as a bulwark against feared Chinese Communist expansionism. Five of the eight SEATO countries now have formal and good relations with China, and the United States has its special liaison, Philippine President Marcos's wife has just made a notable visit to China, and that relationship is warming up. Now Thailand, last of the eight, is moving in the same direction.

In short, the premises are changing in Southeast Asia. That fact poses questions of the first importance for the United States: Can we, will we change our policy to meet the new circumstances? Are we going to be realistic and rational in our reaction to events, or rigid and irrational?

There is a curious contrast between American policy in Europe, over the years, and in Asia. In Europe we are not stuck in the language of Adenauer and Dulles, we have adjusted, however unhappily, to the fact of Soviet control in Eastern Europe. Even as Portugal comes under increasing Communist influence, America has so far reacted calmly, at least on the surface. And all this in Europe, where U.S. interests are fundamental.

Rigid Policy

In Southeast Asia, where American interests are marginal, the policy has been marked by extreme rigidity. It has relied on massive military intervention and aid to prevent any political change.

Two years ago, for example, the Paris peace agreement called for political compromise in Vietnam. But the Thieu government in Saigon, supported by Washington, refused to carry out the political terms and asked its future on aggressive military action.

Congressman Paul McCloskey Jr., R-Calif., has just made a fascinating analysis of that period in a report on his recent trip to Vietnam. "Commencing shortly after the cease-fire," he said, the Saigon government "began to try to expand their areas of control"—with great initial success. "Captured documents reveal that the North Vietnamese felt they had been naive and idealistic in hoping for compliance with the Paris accords by the South Vietnamese and the United States."

If they had "naïve" hopes, the North Vietnamese are making up for their resulting losses now. A new balance of forces in Southeast Asia is likely to emerge—an indigenous balance, not controlled by a distant external

power. That is why the reaction in Thailand is so interesting. The Thais want to remain friends with America, Kukrit said. But they know they must live with their neighbors.

The political result, in much of Southeast Asia, is likely to be left of American desires. But there will be strong nationalist, too—not a Communist monopoly. For example, there is deep mutual distrust, historic and present, between Hanoi and Peking.

At this crucial moment Amer-

ican policy should be moving from its military fixation in Southeast Asia to political accommodation. We should be helping to arrange a cease-fire in Cambodia. We should be picking up the hints being heard in South Vietnam about talks with the other side. A first symbol would be replacement of America's fanatically rigid ambassador in Saigon, Graham Martin. But alas, Henry Kissinger and Gerald Ford give us only the old talk of more arms.

At the President's last news conference, Helen Thomas of United Press International asked whether he still supported the 1970 invasion of Cambodia—a decision that had led to the wasting of that country and its virtual loss to Communism. "That's a hypothetical question," the President replied. In terms of whether our leaders have learned anything from the tragic mistakes in Southeast Asia, the question could not have been less hypothetical—or the answer sadder.

Plunging in the Gulf

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Even as it withdraws so painfully from Southeast Asia, the United States is plunging in the Persian Gulf. Huge American programs for armament and development are daily gaining more scope in Iran and Saudi Arabia. But already there is reason to believe the Shah of Iran and the King of Saudi Arabia have struck a deal which hurts rather than helps American interests.

The current American policy toward Iran and Saudi Arabia finds expression in bilateral commissions set up to handle Washington's accounts with Tehran and Riyadh. Through the agency of these commissions billions of dollars of public and private business is being done.

The United States has undertaken to equip and train the armed forces of Iran in a program which includes sale of the most sophisticated jet aircraft. Iran's port and highway system is being expanded and rebuilt. Nuclear reactors are being sold to Iran—probably with inadequate safeguards against conversion to nuclear weapons.

As for the Saudis, the mixed commission has arranged for a multimillion-dollar military modernization program which also

includes sophisticated aircraft. Big investments in industrialization, particularly in petrochemicals and agriculture, are also under way.

These deals, of course, are not foreign aid. The Iranians and Saudis are paying in the hard cash earned through oil sales. But American officials—notably Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—expect that the commercial traffic will yield diplomatic benefits.

Publicly, Mr. Kissinger talks of "thickening the web of interdependence." Privately he speaks of "getting my hooks into them." In plainer English he means that when Iran and Saudi Arabia become hooked on American technology he will be able to give them reasons for cooperating with this country on political matters.

But experience is already falsifying that expectation. Missions from Saudi Arabia and Iran visited Washington in the last days of February and the first days of this month. Washington was determined to make a go of the visits. So the touchy subject of the boycott of firms deemed pro-Zionist was not raised with the Saudis. Neither was there any inquiry with the Iranians into the matter of safeguards against nuclear weapons.

So what happened? Well, on

March 6, at the meeting of oil-exporting countries in Algiers, there was announced what amounts to a Saudi-Iranian deal against two vital American interests.

As part of the deal the Saudis are undertaking to cut production of oil. Despite repeated promises to the contrary, they reduced production by almost 25 per cent last month.

In return for protection on the price of oil which they need for current development plans, the Saudis have agreed to settle border disputes with Iraq. A part of that deal involves the end of Iranian support for the Kurdish insurrection in Iraq, thus reducing one of the ethnic enclaves in the Arab world, and eventually freeing the Iraqi army to reinforce Syria on Israel's eastern front.

The upshot is a hard blow for the United States. The reinforcement of the Syrian front raises a new obstacle to Mr. Kissinger's present efforts to achieve further progress in disengagement between Israel and Egypt. The Saudi cut in oil production makes it harder—and maybe even impossible—for the United States to break the cartel of producing countries which keeps the prices so high. Just to ram the point home, the Iranians and Saudis last week both loosened the ties of their currencies with the dollar.

The immediate lesson is that the Shah and King Faisal are wily customers looking after their own interests in ways not entirely at one with American ideas. It makes no sense in these conditions for the United States to depend on Persian Gulf oil imports.

Insofar as America is going to import oil at all, it should rely on friendly states closer to its borders and the sea lanes it controls. That means, as a paper prepared in the Federal Energy Administration and the Pentagon argues, a policy which would concentrate on Canada, Mexico, Venezuela, Indonesia and Nigeria for oil imports.

The larger lesson is that the United States is not good at using "the web of interdependence" for political goals. The American system is so pluralistic, the disposition to help so generalized, the fear of losing an ally so overwhelming, that Washington is regularly pushed around by its dependents. So thoughtful Americans, far from being stampeded by charges of "neo-isolationism," will still want to be highly discriminating about military, economic and political engagements abroad.

Letters

View of Foggy Bottom

The fog which according to tradition envelops the area around the State Department now seems to have spread across the entire country. People are wandering about stunned and nobody appears to know what has happened and what to do about it.

The root cause lies in the direction of our foreign relations. John Foster Dulles was a one-man State Department and we suffered poor relations with the Arabs for a generation. Now we have not only a one-man State Department but a one-man government; nobody dares confront Mr. Kissinger on anything and that is the basic trouble with the country. The first step is to let him return to Harvard, and we can then get on with the job.

Our basic trouble in our foreign relations is that we are supporting a number of other countries to the disadvantage of our own. The most obvious among them is Israel, for it is due to the Israelis that the Arabs have resorted to using the supply of oil as blackmail and that our economy is on the rocks.

We are sympathetic towards a downtrodden people who are struggling to establish their own country after thousands of years, but we must recognize that they are at fault in not allowing the Palestinians to have their own home as well. Now that the right bank of the Jordan is occupied by Israel, it can at last provide the Palestinians with a homeland.

The Israeli claim, however, there would be too great a danger in allowing the Palestinians to occupy that area. Although there probably would be no greater danger in having them on the right bank of the Jordan than in refugee camps on their borders in Lebanon, etc., the United States could agree to place a peace-keeping force for as long as necessary on a narrow strip of land separating Israel from the right bank. That would

also give Israel the protection it requires generally.

It is in the interest of both Israel and ourselves, therefore, that we should demand that Israel accept such a solution to the Palestinian question as a condition for our further support. Without the Palestinian question, the Arab countries would no longer have a legitimate interest in wreaking havoc upon our economy and we could get back to work.

HARRISON LEWIS, Madison, Md.

Slain Newsmen

AFP Saigon newsmen Paul Leandri had reported that the Montagnards were siding with the Viet Cong during their push through the Central Highlands. This was enough for the Saigon police to trap him and murder him (NYT, March 17). As a former correspondent of Agence France-Presse in Washington, I was greatly shocked by this incident.

Now, we can fully imagine how slim are the chances of survival of opposition representatives, political suspects or political prisoners in the hands of President Thieu and his police—lucky to be shot without torture.

Secretary Kissinger and his State Department are perfectly reconciled to such practices and there is no doubt that to this day—just as much as during the Nixon administration—they consider those who oppose the cruel and useless Southeast Asian wars, as "traitors working for a foreign power."

Back from Phnom Penh, Rep. McCloskey emphasizes that Lon Nol's army in Cambodia "makes a practice of taking out prisoners."

So the "bloodbath" has been with us for a long time, but America did not care because it was "the other fellow" who was being murdered!

JEAN DAVIDSON, Sanche, France.

Portugal: What Will Moscow Do?

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON—Slinking with out any plan of their own to retrieve Portugal from Moscow-dominated Communists, the Western European democracies have sent an SOS to Washington warning that a Communist takeover of a NATO member could have catastrophic results.

The fact that the Ford administration itself lacks any plan at all dramatizes the deterioration of Western power. The Western alliance has proved impotent during the tragic evolution of Portugal from 40 years of right-wing authoritarianism to what seems its unavoidable left-wing counterpart.

But the difference between the two dictatorships is profound, which explains the call for help from the European democracies. The new Portugal, with brilliant planning and executed Communism, is threatening its grip; it is switching from a moderate reactionary backward to a potentially aggressive and hostile political threat to Europe.

That explains this phenomenon: Sweden, the most socialist and neutralist democracy in Western Europe, has sought more than any NATO member to change the implacable course of events in Portugal. Operating with minimum publicity, the Swedish government has quietly sent desperately needed money and technical experts to Portugal to shore up the embattled Socialist and center political parties there.

The lack of publicity in Stockholm may prevent a repetition of the recent fiasco in Bonn. Efforts by West German parliamentary groups, backed by the West German government, to stop the hemorrhage of Portuguese political freedoms were harmed by publicity. Exposure of the West German help damaged both the Bonn government and the Socialist-centrist parties in Portugal.

Blank Choices

For President Ford, policy choices are singularly bleak. High officials here are falling back on this dubious rationale: If the swift Communist takeover succeeds, as now seems likely, let Moscow take the blame for direct what it unwillingly.

Consolidating its political hold on Portugal would cost the Soviet Union at least \$1 billion annually for several years, say U.S. experts—a financial drain on Moscow not much less than its vast investments in Fidel Castro's Cuba.

That prospect is causing concern inside the Kremlin. The Russians really don't know how to play Europe yet, an expert told us. "Portugal is buried into an unknown experiment for them and they obviously did not expect events to go this fast." But the Kremlin learned bitter lessons in Chile, such as the need for absolute control over the press and the army. Those mistakes are not being repeated in Portugal, where army and press position is smothered.

The U.S. Congress is now working on a Portugal aid bill for about \$20 million, a pittance, but symbolically significant, and the White House intends to continue technical assistance planning for spending that money in Portugal. To announce withdrawal of the aid would play into the hands of the left—particularly the new 24-member Egea Council, which now runs the country.

Yet, at some point in the future the aid may have to be withheld. Otherwise, the Communist-controlled regime might try to claim American support.

The loss of important U.S. Navy facilities in the Portuguese Azores, particularly anti-submarine reconnaissance, is slowly being accepted as unavoidable. So is the prospect of Soviet refueling stations on Portuguese Madeira Islands, where the U.S. does not even possess a regular diplomatic outpost. Likewise, the often strongly favored Communist-dominated Portugal is a vital NATO by its own decision.

These doleful prospects are dwarfed by more subtle effects on the European democracies of a Communist-controlled government running Portugal, with the United States helplessly on the sidelines. The may explain the deep anxiety in Bonn last month when Alexander Shelepin, former boss of the notorious KGB secret police and now chairman of the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions, arrived as head of a Soviet trade union mission. Shelepin, a key KGB member, is due in London on a similar mission next month. Against the tragic backdrop of Portugal, such visits are ominous for level-headed statesmen here and in Europe.

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HEATER IN PARIS

Dostoevski's 'The Idiot'

fade Into Thrilling Tragedy

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 20 (UPI)—Gabriel Arout deserves congratulations for his adaptation of "The Idiot" which after long delay is being performed by the Comédie-Française at the Molière.

The Dostoevski novel, because of its length and discursiveness, had seemed to defy dramatization.

In the Molière stage version, Ida Rubinstein and the actor Jean-Louis Barrault, who played the role of Prince Myshkin, and Edwige Fenech, who played the role of Aglaya, were the original cast.

The book in three full-length acts was abandoned after the first installment.

Arout has been a more able interpreter. He has retold the story coherently in a three-act, half-hour play that, though overly in development, is nevertheless not diffuse nor overlong. His dramatization of the novel's discursive passages during the restless urgency of source.

The Casting

Arout is a problem. Any actor of the novel has stubbornly refused to play the role of Prince Myshkin. At the Molière, Michel Duchaussoy is the ideal, enigmatic Prince Myshkin.

Duchaussoy has youthful earnestness, but in appearance, he is not the Christ figure. Aglaya, played by Fenech, is less suited to the role, but she is a fine actress. The other characters are played by fine actors.

Philippe was more accurate in his role. Christ figure. Aglaya, played by Fenech, is less suited to the role, but she is a fine actress. The other characters are played by fine actors.

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The Many Lives of Dina Vierny

By Jack Monet

PARIS (UPI)—Dina Vierny was the model of Aristotle's ideal during the last 10 years of the sculptor's life. Yet, all her own life has been the antithesis of sculptured immobility. Owner of an art gallery, collector of 18th-century dolls and Victorian horse carriages, ethnologist, anthropologist, political militant, her life has been a whirl of activity. She gave to the French state in 1964 the 18 Maitoli statues which in the Tuileries. Four of the statues represent her.

For political combativeness she inherited from her father, Menshevik who spent much of his youth in czarist jails and fled from the Bolsheviks in 1922, bringing her to France as a 7-year-old child. Later was an activist among Republicans in Barcelona in early days of the Spanish Civil War, heroine of the French resistance and a talent-hunter for dissident Soviet artists. And now, adding to and fusing multiple lives in the artistic and political worlds at the age of 56, Dina Vierny, petite and temper than a Maitoli, is working on a singing career. A comeback, in part, to the days when she sang informally with poet Jacques Prévert's lover group in Paris in the 1930s.

Complementing the writings of her father, she has placed other lyrics of some of the prisoners in Soviet concentration camps, "the true folk songs of modern Russia," as she is them.

In a record brought out by the Marconi, "Songs of the Prisoners Today," she has 13 of the songs in Russian, accompanied herself on the harp. A few weeks ago, she gave her first public concert, an evening of songs, at the Church of Saint-Séverin.

Greatest Audience

For greatest audience by far, never has been in Russia. A record has been turned over by the Munich-based U.S. Radio Liberty.

The first heard some of the songs in 1970 at the home of an artist in Moscow.

most part against black curtains in the Copeau manner, with few accessories. The Holbein painting of the dead Christ on the wall of Rogozhin's shadowy dwelling is an imposing background for the Nastasya's murder and its aftermath.

From the great novel, Arout has extracted a thrilling tragedy. The Comédie-Française has staged it to the very best of its considerable abilities.

The Théâtre du Soleil's latest coup is "L'Age d'Or."

For this new show at the Cartoucherie de Vincennes, the vast storeroom has been converted into four sections of rolling hills, carpeted in an earthy brown. A band of strolling players in the regalia and Neapolitan masks of the commedia dell'arte leads the audience a merry chase up mountains and down dunes. They perform in valley space, while their panting followers, scrambling after them, try to secure observation posts on the slopes. This is one way of keeping spectators awake. There are no scenic wheels, slideshows, tunnels of horrors or rollercoasters at this fair-only forced marches and harlequinade antics of social significance.

The performers are frisky and able and their exchanges touch

SHARPS & FLATS

EASTBOURNE, England—Ella Fitzgerald starts a British tour at the King's Country Club for a week beginning March 23.

Oscar Peterson, also touring Britain, will be in Edinburgh March 26 at Usher Hall and in Bournemouth March 28 at the Winter Gardens.

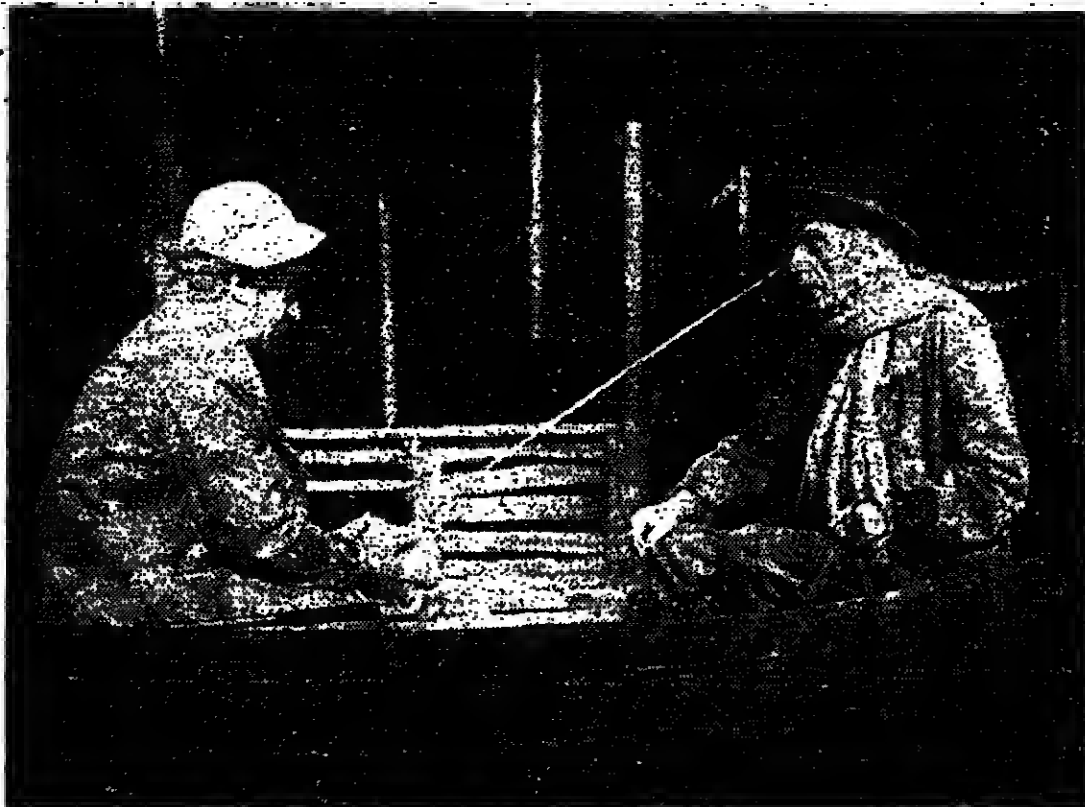
LONDON—The British jazz-rock group Back Door and the Dick Morrissey-Terry Smith Band are featured nightly at Ronnie Scott's. The Spinners are at the Victoria Palace on March 21 at 8 p.m., followed by the Aces on March 23. Caterina Valente is at the Talk of The Town.

NEWCASTLE, England—American blues singer Anita Tucker is starting in "The Black Mikado" at the Royal Theatre.

PARIS—The rock group Weather Report will be at the Olympia March 23 at 8 p.m. and March 24 at 5 p.m. Josephine Baker will open at the Bobino Music Hall March 25. Nancy Holliday is appearing nightly at the Trois Maillets.

MUNICH—Rory Gallagher will be at the Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums March 23 at 8 p.m.

GENEVA—Bluesman Willie Ma-



TWO MEN IN A BOAT—"Philippe et Jonas"—Henri Laboussière and Claude Dauphin—in their boat at the Théâtre de Boulogne-Billancourt, in the Paris suburb. They are performing in a French adaptation (by Marcel Duhamel) of a play by Irwin Shaw.

sardonically on topical issues. The exploitation of immigrant labor is a dominant theme. It is played comically at the start with the arrival of an amiable Arab worker. It reappears tragically at the end with his death in a fall from a perilous perch to which he has been ordered by a

baron is appearing at the Pop Corn Club March 21 and 22 and The Love Machine, an all female group, is featured nightly at the Club 58.

FRANKFURT—The Dutch Swing College Band (Düsseldorf) will be at the Jahrhunderthalle March 21 at 8 p.m.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands—The Delta Rhythm Boys and their two-month engagement at the Alavista Sala de Fiestas March 26.

This week's top-singles are, in the United States, "Lady Marmalade" by Labelle, and in Britain, "Bye Bye Baby" by The Bay City Rollers.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Shows at Paris Monument

PARIS, March 20 (UPI)—The sound-and-light shows at Les Invalides, Paris, begin tomorrow night with three performances, two in English (8 p.m. and 11 p.m.) and one in French (10 p.m.). "Shades of Glory," the title of the show, was written by André Castelot. The music is by Georges Delerue, the direction by Pierre Arnaud. Shows will continue through Oct. 31.

Spanish Border

Dina Vierny's experience as a prisoner occurred in 1943, when she was caught leading refugees across the Spanish border. She had been a guide since the early days of Vichy, when an American, Varian Fry, head of the Emergency Rescue Committee, based in Marseilles, contacted her. She knew the border well, having lived at Banyuls-sur-Mer, the native town of Maitoli.

German refugees such as Golo Mann, the son of Thomas Mann, and the wife and daughter of Stefan Zweig were among those helped across the border by the Fry committee, and Dina Vierny presumes she led some of them, although she knew none by name.

Maitoli died in 1944, willing to bear his own moral, the right to represent an artist in his name, to determine the authenticity of his works. She had been his assistant as well as his preferred model.

Years later the heirs of Maitoli left her the remaining "goods" of Maitoli, including some of his works and his atelier, a request that she believes is unique in the history of art. She hopes to open a museum to Maitoli next year in his old atelier on the Rue de Grenelle.

Ever restless, she is writing an encyclopedia on dolls. She keeps her collection at an estate near Rambouillet, which also houses the collection of horse carriages, including an American stagecoach and an *équipage Louis XV*. Her favorite relaxation is horseback riding. The horses in her stable are sometimes rented along with the carriages, for movies.

In 1971, she spent a week with the Valais Indians deep in the Amazon, simply "to study the last representatives of a people living in the Stone Age."

"I was impressed," she said "with the sense of proportion, mutual respect and amiability of the Indians. In all my activities I am guided by the conservation of what is valuable in a civilization."

EDUCATION

100 Years Later, Woman Runs Smith

By Marilyn Bender

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (UPI)—One hundred years after it was founded on the benefaction of a reclusive spinster and the prompting of her person—Smith College will at last be run by a woman.

Jill Conway takes office on July 1, the first female president of the nation's largest private college for women. She is undoubtedly the only chief executive of an elite educational institution to have attended a London school for fashion models. Or to have acquired her initial business training—something she does not consider the least incompatible with liberal arts education for women—helping to operate a sheep station in Australia when she was 17.

"Photographers think you're solid cement from here up," she added, raising her hand to the side of her pale blue eyes. At 40, Mrs. Conway is red-haired and slender to the fashionable degree of looking fragile.

Mistaking Looks

Her appearance is misleading, but it may be helpful in the role she will play for 2,500 students who attend one of the few still essentially female colleges. So will her sense of comic irony, which has embroiled her in a mild feud with another feminist scholar.

It was sparked by an article Mrs. Conway wrote for an academic journal about Jane Addams. In it she noted that the social worker, enshrined in legend as a saint of the poor, always left Hull House in May to spend the summer in cool and elegant Bar Harbor, Maine.

Was Jill Conway defacing a feminist iconography as the other feminist alleged? A historian of American intellectual currents, Mrs. Conway believes in telling the truth even if it hurts and is ludicrous.

Jill Conway will succeed Thomas Mendenhall, who goes into

retirement at 65 rather wearily. His admirers allude to him as a survivor. The second half of his 16-year administration was marked by turbulence on campuses elsewhere. During the eruptions in the spring of 1970, for example, Smithies held seminars on Kent State and the invasion of Cambodia. More recently, they have been soul-searching and crumbling—almost always politely.

Bitter Note

His presidency is ending on a bitter note. Last January, the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination found Smith College guilty of sex discrimination against two women on the faculty who had been denied tenure.

Mendenhall has announced that the college will appeal the decision. Meanwhile, an affirmative

action program is being committed to writing and the college's tenure and promotion policy is being re-examined.

The commission's finding was a blow, not only to Mendenhall but to many students and some alumnae who liked to think of Smith as a cradle of feminism.

Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem, two leaders of the women's rights movement, are Smith graduates, as was Sylvia Plath, the poet venerated as one of its martyrs.

When Mrs. Friedan pronounced Smith "paternalistic" in a speech here last month after she was awarded an honorary doctorate (thelately, her supporters thought), students clapped with enthusiasm. A 1930-vintage alumnae boomed softly.

The Structure

Today in the women's colleges such as Smith and in the 50 longer male-only Ivy League institutions, the use to which a woman's education is to be put is being reconsidered. "The whole structure of higher education for women was built without any attempt to relate the educated person to the occupational structure of society outside," Mrs. Conway says. "That's why the whole first generation of educated women had nervous collapses." They were the subject of her PhD dissertation at Harvard.

"So instead they created the service professions. That's been the accommodation, educating women for a service role. Always applying knowledge, not creating it."

"In part, because it was easier. Women can carry on their traditional roles at the same time. The first women scientists and engineers from MIT created the domestic science curriculum. "We have to change the perception of employers that women have certain kinds of skill and something must be done to make women realize what skills they have."

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

A double-bill of Mozart's "L'Opera del Cairo" and Rossini's "La Cenerentola di Matrimonio" will be staged March 23 by the Deutsche Oper Berlin in the Charlottenburg Orangerie under the musical direction of Miguel Gomez Martinez, staged by Helge Thoma and designed by Rainer Sinell. The casts include Maria Teresa Reinosa, Lucy Peacock, Carol Malone, Donald Grobe, Gerd Feldhoff, Manfred Röhr and Ivan Sardi. The second performance is scheduled for March 30.

The world premiere of "Marching Song," by Benjamin Frankel, scheduled for Oct. 3, and new productions of Offenbach's "La Belle Helene," Strauss's "Salome" and Puccini's "Tosca" have been announced by the English National Opera (formerly Sadler's Wells) for the 1975-76 season.

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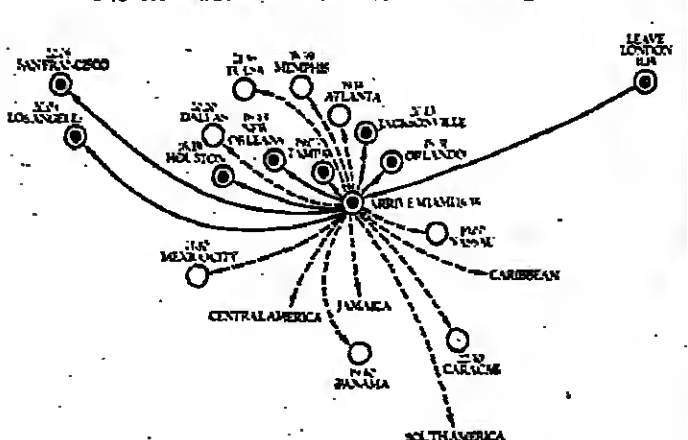
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MAR. 20, 1975

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| COMPANY | INDUS. | 1974-1975 HIGH-LOW | CLOS. PRICE Mar. 20 | MON.-WEDS. HIGH-LOW | P/E | YIELD % | EARN. PER SHR. 71-72 | 52- WEEK DUTY- (000) | LATEST COMPANY NEWS |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
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| CREDIT COMM. FRAN. | Bank | 158.40 - 99 | 139.50 | 134 - 129 | 11 | 4.5 | 18.14 - 13.43 - 13.82 | 3,445 | Beirut bank recently opened; French branches now total 28. |
| CREDIT INDUS. COM. | Bank | 179 - 94.50 | 120 | 117.80 - 117 | 14 | 5.0 | 7.48 - 9 - 6.43 | 2,881 | C.I.C. Group totals 1,985 branches, 149 of which are in the Paris area. |
| CREUSOT-LOIRE | Heavy Ind. | 789.50 - 103 | 166 | 172 - 165 | 11 | 3.9 | — - 9.22 - 15.74 c | 2,947 | Consolidated turnover (ex. taxes) = 1974 9 months = 74 = + 9.3%. |
| EURAFRANCE | Holding | 251 - 105 | 171.20 | 175 - 170 | — | 5.3 | (non significant) | 2,193 | Holding 30.9-74.50; 50% Insurance 14%; Chrg. 18%; 14% other 17%. |
| FERODO S.A.F. | Autom. Equip. | 338 - 135 | 285 | 289 - 273 | 10 | 5.4 | 21.40 - 26.57 - 27.19 | 1,489 | 1974 results permitting, the dividend will be maintained. |
| FRANCAISE PETROLES. | Petrol. | 219 - 78 | 126.20 | 131 - 128 | 3 | 6.7 | 24.00 - 27.85 - 49.90 | 1,380 | CFP to propose dividend of Fr. 10.40 (ex. taxes) on Dec. 31, 1974. |
| GENER. DE FONDERIE. | Mec. cons. | 350 - 127 | 167.50 | 165 - 158.90 | 4 | 7.5 | 19.90 - 25.18 - 41.99 | 962 | Subsidiary, Becu-Trounche, is installing Warsaw metal complex (10,000 daily). |
| IMETAL | Mining | 135.10 - 71 | 63.60 | 85.10 - 84.10 | 11 | 3.6 | 20.73 - 10.52 - 7.59 | 7,944 | As indicated, Imetal to reinstate dividend payment. |
| LMT (Matériel Tél.) | Electric | 2459 - 1210 | 1805 | 1843 - 1825 | 27 | 2.2 | 48.28 - 56.52 - 66.34 | 706 | Norway phone contract for Trondheim University electronic exchange. |
| LYON, DES EAUX | Utilities | 547 - 265.70 | 437 | 450 - 431 | 22 | 3.2 | 14.86 - 26.73 - 19.87 | 1,687 | 1974 turnover = 654.70 million Fr. up 22% vs. 1973. |
| MOET-HENNESSY | Beverag. | 1281 - 356 | 382 | 566 - 533 | 18 | 1.3 | 14.98 - 22.48 - 31.77 c | 3,156 | Expected 1974 results to exceed 1973. |
| PARIBAS (Cie Financ.) | Holding | 165 - 101 | 148 | 167.80 - 163 | 0 | 5.6 | 16.05 - 16.85 - 21.52 c | 10,160 | Diversified portfolio holdings + new stakes in 13 banks (5 under constr.). |
| PATERNELLE | Hold. (Fin) | 242 - 105.10 | 140.50 | 141 - 139.50 | 14 | 4.9 | 0.23 - 11.16 - 10.09 | 3,872 | 1974 consolidated sales = 22.21 million Fr. up 35.9% vs. 1973. |
| PECHELBRONN | Hold. (Fin) | 87 - 50.20 | 67.70 | 70 - 69 | 6 | 6.0 | 13.99 - 4.32 - 11.71 | 2,825 | Autom. 74 turnover +9.6% prod. -5% Sales; France -19%; Export +10%. |
| PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM. | Chem. min. | 145.40 - 100 | 127 | 131.10 - 120 | 9 | 5.6 | 12.20 - 10.90 - 14.90 | 25,162 | Group 74 results: 2,150 mil. Fr. (+24%). |
| PERIER | Holding | 335 - 100.20 | 119.50 | 117.10 - 116.10 | 10 | 6.7 | 8.66 - 8.94 - 11.43 c | 5,254 | Expect 1974 results to be major improvement over 1973. |
| PEUGEOT | Autom. Equip. | 311.90 - 122.40 | 259 | 255 - 250 | 4 | 3.6 | 49.81 - 68.26 - 71.04 c | 6,002 | Consolidated turnover (Apr-Dec 1974) = 201,853,000 Fr. (+4-5%). |
| REDOUTE | Mail order | 505 - 310.40 | 461 | 491 - 480 | 13 | 2.1 | 25.38 - 30.89 - 37.84 c | 922 | 1974 turnover of the parent company = 1,078 million Fr. (+25%). |
| ROUSSEL-UCIAF | Pharmac. | 315 - 207 | 309 | 316 - 309.30 | 11 | 2.2 | 10.51 - 13.85 - 26.72 | 3,328 | |
| SKIS ROSSIGNOL | Ski manuf. | 2512 - 800 | 1731 | 1701 - 1650 | 27 | 1.2 | 41.82 - 51.72 - 64.64 | 221 | |
| SUEZ (Cie Financ.) | Holding | 285 - 141 | 260 | 263 - 255 | 5 | 5.4 | 42.22 - 49.14 - 55.76 c | 9,909 | |
| TELEMECANIQUE | Electric | 1048 - 590 | 940 | 950 - 945 | 28 | 1.7 | 24.38 - 26.61 - 34.02 | 918 | |

(a) P/E calculated on '73 earnings.

(b) Tax credit not included.

(c) Consolidated.

All of these shares having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

2,000,000 Shares

Carolina Power & Light Company

\$2.675 Preference Stock, Series A, Cumulative
(Without Par Value)Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
IncorporatedBlyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
Incorporated

The First Boston Corporation

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette
Securities CorporationDrexel Burnham & Co.
Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.
Affiliate of Sachs & Co. IncorporatedHornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes
Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
IncorporatedKuhn, Loeb & Co. Lazard Freres & Co.
IncorporatedLehman Brothers
IncorporatedLoeb, Rhoades & Co.
IncorporatedPaine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Incorporated

Reynolds Securities Inc.

Salomon Brothers
IncorporatedSmith, Barney & Co.
IncorporatedSpencer Trask & Co.
IncorporatedWertheim & Co., Inc.
IncorporatedWheat, First Securities, Inc.
IncorporatedWhite, Weld & Co.
IncorporatedDean Witter & Co.
IncorporatedShearson Hayden Stone Inc.
Incorporated

ABD Securities Corporation

Advest Co.
IncorporatedRobert W. Baird & Co.
IncorporatedBateman Eichler, Hill Richards
IncorporatedJ. C. Bradford & Co.
IncorporatedAlex. Brown & Sons
Incorporated

Carolina Securities Corporation

Dain, Kalman & Quail
IncorporatedDaiwa Securities America Inc.
Incorporated

A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.

Eppler, Guerin & Turner, Inc.

EuroPartners Securities Corporation
IncorporatedHarris, Upham & Co.
IncorporatedInterstate Securities Corporation
IncorporatedKleinwort, Benson
Incorporated

McCarley & Company, Inc.

McDonald & Company
IncorporatedMoseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc.
Incorporated

New Court Securities Corporation

The Nikko Securities Co.
IncorporatedNomura Securities International, Inc.
IncorporatedPiper, Jaffray & Hopwood
IncorporatedPrescott, Ball & Turben
IncorporatedR. W. Pressprich & Co.
Incorporated

The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc.

L. F. Rothschild & Co.
IncorporatedShields Model Roland Securities
Incorporated

SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeier Inc.
Incorporated

UBS-DB Corporation

Ultrafin International Corporation
IncorporatedWeeden & Co.
Incorporated

Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

Yamaichi International (America), Inc.
Incorporated

| 1975- Stocks and Div in \$ | | | | | 1975- Stocks and Div in \$ | | | | | 1975- Stocks and Div in \$ | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| High Low | 52-Week High Low | P/E | 52-Week High Low | Net Change | High Low | 52-Week High Low | P/E | 52-Week High Low | Net Change | High Low | 52-Week High Low | P/E | 52-Week High Low | Net Change |
| 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 |
| 1/8 | 1/8 | 1/8 | 1/8 | 1/8 | 1/8 | 1/8 | 1/8 | 1/8 | 1/8 | 1/8 | 1/8 | 1/8 | 1/8 | 1/8 |
| 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 |
| 1/32 | 1/32 | 1/32 | 1/32 | 1/32 | 1/32 | 1/32 | 1/32 | 1/32 | 1/32 | 1/32 | 1/32 | 1/32 | 1/32 | 1/32 |
| 1/64 | 1/64 | 1/64 | 1/64 | 1/64 | 1/64 | 1/64 | 1/64 | 1/64 | 1/64 | 1/64 | 1/64 | 1/64 | 1/64 | 1/64 |
| 1/128 | 1/128 | 1/128 | 1/128 | 1/128 | 1/128 | 1/128 | 1/128 | 1/128 | 1/128 | 1/128 | 1/128 | 1/128 | 1/128 | 1/128 |
| 1/256 | 1/256 | 1/256 | 1/256 | 1/256 | 1/256 | 1/256 | 1/256 | 1/256 | 1/256 | 1/256 | 1/256 | 1/256 | 1/256 | 1/256 |
| 1/512 | 1/512 | 1/512 | 1/512 | 1/512 | 1/512 | 1/512 | 1/512 | 1/512 | 1/512 | 1/512 | 1/512 | 1/512 | 1/512 | 1/512 |
| 1/1024 | 1/1024 | 1/1024 | 1/1024 | 1/1024 | 1/1024 | 1/1024 | 1/1024 | 1/1024 | 1/1024 | 1/1024 | 1/1024 | 1/1024 | 1/1024 | 1/1024 |
| 1/2048 | 1/2048 | 1/2048 | 1/2048 | 1/2048 | 1/2048 | 1/2048 | 1/2048 | 1/2048 | 1/2048 | 1/2048 | 1/2048 | 1/2048 | 1/2048 | 1/2048 |
| 1/4096 | 1/4096 | 1/4096 | 1/4096 | 1/4096 | 1/4096 | 1/4096 | 1/4096 | 1/4096 | 1/4096 | 1/4096 | 1/4096 | 1/4096 | 1/4096 | 1/4096 |
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Problems Seen Facing Montedison

Board Rejects Cefis Resignation

MILAN, March 20 (AP-DJ)—The board of directors of Montedison SpA today rejected, as expected, the resignation of president Eugenio Cefis. The move urged Montedison into legal and financial problems.

The most pressing concern was used by Socialist leader Antonio Di Vittorio, who warned in an interview that his party might withdraw its support of the governing coalition if Mr. Cefis stays, as he has.

Mr. Cefis, who resigned last week, was last reported to be leaving for the United States and could not be reached for comment.

He quit because he had not been informed publicly of the real identity of three shareholders who control 18 per cent of the company's shares. Oddly enough, the board of directors, where two of the three are represented, declared itself "fully in agreement with the reasons" for Mr. Cefis' resignation.

Mr. Cefis, a former budget minister, told the weekly magazine *L'Espresso* that a government with the Socialists could become imprudent if Mr. Cefis remained as Montedison president. He maintained that Mr. Cefis, who was president of the state energy group before he took over at Montedison in 1971, was too close to state industrial interests.

The Montedison board took the opposite view, saying that it was the mystery shareholders who "prejudiced the autonomy, the

efficiency and the interests of the company."

The Socialists do not have any cabinet posts, but have formally given their parliamentary support to the current government coalition of Christian Democrats and Republicans.

The board also made a veiled request for the government to take "adequate steps to assure the indispensable autonomy of management" in planning the future of the company.

Mystery Companies
Mr. Cefis said in his letter of resignation that he could not continue to manage the company without knowing who it was that bought 11 per cent of the company's shares last September, and who stood behind two Liechtenstein holding companies, *Nicoletto* and *Euramerica*. The buyer of last September is the largest single shareholder.

Swiss Banker Warns Against Linking Franc to Europe Float

ZURICH, March 20 (AP)—A leading Swiss commercial banker today cautioned strongly against a Swiss franc link-up with the European float, or "snake," of European currencies.

Niklaus Senn, director general of the Union Bank of Switzerland, the country's second-largest bank, said a better alternative would be a "Swiss franc float" including the dollar.

In an interview with *AWP*, a Zurich financial newsletter, Mr. Senn said membership in the joint float would force the Swiss national bank to intervene frequently on behalf of other currencies in the float.

A linkup also would increase Switzerland's economic and monetary ties with that group, he argued, and this could make Swiss exporters excessively dependent on sales in snake countries.

West German-led monetary and economic bloc opposing the United States. This, he warned, could have "immense" economic, social and political consequences.

Mr. Senn said an "Atlantic snake" would be a better solution. If this were not feasible, association with the snake should be informal and indirect, he urged, citing France's lead.

France left the European snake early last year. Currencies still in the float include those of West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark and Norway. Austria has no agreement but is unilaterally pegging its schilling to the other currencies.

Under the snake, exchange rates between involved currencies may not waver beyond 2.5 per cent in either direction.

U.S. Consumers' Confidence Is Growing, Surveys Show

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP-DJ)—Spending on personal goods may be looking more feasible to U.S. consumers.

A just-released survey by the Conference Board, a privately supported business-research group, indicates consumer confidence increased significantly in the first two months of this year. And *Business Week*, a research firm that continually polls consumers by telephone, has been reporting a slow but steady rise in optimism since early this year.

Results of this quarter's survey by the University of Michigan's survey research center will not be available until late this month. But Jay Schmeidler, who directs the survey, suggests that consumer awareness that inflation is cooling off may offset their concern about high unemployment, ending a long slide in the center's index of consumer sentiment.

The Conference Board's index of consumer confidence rose to 50.9 in the January-February period from 49.9 in November-December.

The index of buying plans rose to 39 in the latest survey from 36.8 in the last two months of 1974.

Consumers are providing other signs that they have indeed become a little more confident. Retail sales, after hitting a record high of \$47.1 billion last August, on a seasonally-adjusted

British Jobless Level Reaches Two-Year High

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—Unemployment in Britain rose to 822,630 this month, the highest for more than two years, the government announced today.

This is 10,000 higher than the February figure and represents 5.8 per cent of the nation's workforce of nearly 23 million, the Department of Employment said.

It is the highest monthly unemployment count since January 1973, when 823,800 were out of work.

In addition to the jobless, the government said 83,828 persons were registered as temporarily laid off, an increase of some 27,000 since February.

The government also estimated the number on short-time work at 230,000.

The latest job cutbacks in economically troubled Britain came yesterday, when British Leyland, the nation's biggest carmaker, announced that 5,000 of its 25,000 workforce would be put on a three-day week next Monday and that more than 500 jobs would be axed.

Britain's three other big automakers also have large numbers on short-time: 11,000 at Ford, 10,000 at Chrysler and 7,000 at Vauxhall.

Defense cuts announced by the government yesterday will mean the loss of 98,000 jobs, over the next 10 years.

U.S. Said Losing Ground In Race for Technology

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP-DJ)—A Commerce Department official said today that the United States is still losing ground in the world race for technological superiority.

Whole categories of technology are turning up in which inventors in other countries hold more than 60 per cent of the U.S. patents, Betsy Ancker-Johnson told a textile industry group in New York.

The assistant commerce secretary for science and technology said a U.S. government survey in mid-1973 showed that inventors in other countries were moving ahead of U.S. inventors in a number of fields. "Two years later, I can advise you, unfortunately, that the dismal trend is still continuing," she said.

Dr. Ancker-Johnson cited foreign leadership in several technical fields—such as metal-shaping rollers, photoelectric control devices for still photography and several processes for textile manufacturing.

She said that some "very successful" U.S. textile companies apparently buy most of their technology abroad "because they believe it's cheaper than conducting their own research and development."

But she questioned whether U.S. manufacturers should depend upon their foreign competitors for innovations and technological "breakthroughs."

At Gain of 0.6 Per Cent

U.S. Retail Price Increase Remains Stable During Month

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP-DJ)—U.S. consumer prices in February rose 0.6 per cent, or at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 7.3 per cent, the same rise as in January, the Labor Department reported today.

The smallest increase in seven months in food prices was offset by an acceleration in the rise of non-food commodities in February, the latest cost of living indicator showed.

A separate Labor Department report revealed that the purchasing power of the typical worker declined again last month, falling 0.5 per cent from January and 5 per cent below a year earlier.

The Labor Department reported that in February the consumer price index rose to 157.3 per cent of the 1967 average from 156.1 per cent in January. That is a 0.6-per-cent adjusted rise, which equals the 7.3-per-cent annual rate, and is a 0.7-per-cent gain before seasonal adjustment.

The index is 11.1 per cent above a year earlier.

Food prices edged up 0.1 per cent last month, or at a 1.2-per-cent annual rate, as prices for beef, pork, poultry and sugar declined and nearly offset price boosts of most other grocery store foods and restaurant meals.

The non-food index rose 0.8 per cent last month, or at a 9.6-per-cent annual rate, following January's 0.6-per-cent rise. It was the second month in a row that such prices had accelerated their rise.

The increase was due chiefly to higher prices for new cars, primarily foreign autos, alcoholic beverages, apparel and household durables.

The index for services rose the same 0.8 per cent or at the 8.6-per-cent annual pace of January as charges for medical care services and utilities continued to increase rapidly.

The rate of inflation has been

Price Fixing Charged to 6 U.S. Oil Firms

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI)—A federal grand jury today charged six oil refiners with conspiring to fix wholesale gasoline prices in five Western states.

Attorney General Edward Levi said the indictment filed in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles charged that the conspirators increased wholesale prices of gasoline in 1970 and 1971 in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Arizona.

Neither the indictment nor a companion civil suit specified by how much consumers may have been overcharged.

The indictment named Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.; Douglas Oil Co., Costa Mesa, Calif.; Powerline Oil Co., Santa Fe Springs, Calif.; Fletcher Oil & Refining Co., Wilmington, Calif.; Golden Eagle Refining Co., Los Angeles; and Macmillan Ring-Free Co., New York City.

Aliens Are Net Buyers Of Japanese Equities

TOKYO, March 20 (AP-DJ)—Foreign investors became net purchasers of Japanese equities during February for the first time since August 1973.

Statistics released by the Finance Ministry today showed foreign investors purchased a net 41.3 billion yen of Japanese stocks during February, against net sales of 1.6 billion yen in January.

Foreigners bought 69,887 billion yen of Japanese equities during the month while selling 28,605 billion yen.

Affects Companies Operating Abroad
Senate Votes Tax Break Repeal

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—The Senate voted yesterday to repeal the foreign tax credit for U.S.-based oil companies and ended another tax break available to all U.S. firms that operate abroad.

The two votes followed by one day a Senate decision to repeal the oil depletion allowance for the giant companies but retain it permanently under certain conditions for smaller, independent producers.

After two days' debate on taxes, the Senate thus had added \$2.6 billion to the tax bills of corporations but has not yet acted on any part of the basic \$33.2-billion income tax reduction aimed at stimulating the economy.

Important Privilege
In approving by voice vote the amendment repealing the foreign tax credit, the Senate agreed to take away one of the oil companies' most important tax breaks.

Under present law, a U.S. corporation can subtract from its U.S. tax bill any tax paid to a foreign government. By example, if Exxon Corp. makes a \$100-million tax payment to Saudi Arabia, Exxon can subtract \$100 million from its American taxes.

By using the tax credit, Sen. Vance Hartke, D-Ind., said, the giant U.S.-based international oil companies pay an average of only 5 per cent of income in taxes to the United States. By comparison, the average tax rate for other American firms is about 48 per cent.

But, while the amendment re-

peals the tax credit, it also reduces the U.S. tax rate on foreign oil income from 48 per cent to 24 per cent. The net result is a \$1-billion increase in the tax liability of the giant oil companies.

The second amendment, also introduced by Sen. Hartke and voted 73 to 24, repeals the provision which allows U.S. companies to escape taxation on income earned abroad until the money is returned to the United States.

The amendment requires the firms to pay taxes on foreign profits in the year in which they were earned. It would mean an

extra \$600 million a year to the U.S. Treasury.

Although virtually all the Senate debate on the tax bill has been on raising the taxes of oil companies, there are indications that various blocs of senators will seek to amend the \$29.2-billion bill approved by the Finance Committee. They seek to shift the emphasis of the tax relief recommended by the committee.

Among the proposed changes are amendments to give larger rebates on 1974 taxes and to provide greater tax cuts for upper and middle-income families and less for poor families.

Stocks Dip in Erratic Trade, Opposing Forces Are Cited

NEW YORK, March 20 (UPI)—Stocks continued their recent wide-ranging swing today, closing on a downturn on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.48 points to 764. It was down 6 points early in the session and ahead 6 in mid-session.

At the close, declining issues outnumbered gains, which held a moderate mid-session lead, about 790 to 580.

Volume totaled 30.96 million shares compared with 19.03 million yesterday.

Brokers said the market continued to react erratically to the opposing forces of profit-taking on prolonged gains and reinvestment both from short-term instrument maturities and cash from profit-taking.

Stocks of companies with interests in microprocessors were active and higher but below the day's best levels. Their strength followed RCA Corp. chairman Robert Sarnoff's statement that the devices are achieving significant gasoline savings in tests by major auto makers. Brokers said the late market pullback was influenced by the deterioration of early semiconductor gains.

RCA climbed 1 7/8 to 17 1/2. Rockwell International was 2 1/2, ahead 3/4. National Semiconductor 28, up 3/8. Ambac 1 1/8, ahead 5/8, and Texas Instruments 59 5/8, up 1/8.

American Telephone & Telegraph declined 1 3/4 to 49 1/8 in heavy turnover. The loss follows the company's report that three-month Feb. 33 net fell 7.3 per cent, ending three years of quarterly earnings gains. AT&T warrants fell 1/4 to 7/8 in heavy trading.

Trans Union climbed 1 1/4 to 30 1/4. The company said 1975 net might exceed last year's despite an expected sharp decline in first-quarter net.

J. P. Stevens fell 1 5/8 to 12 1/4 after cutting its dividend to 20 cents from 30 cents.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.25 to 80.66.

The most active issue was Syntex, closing at 38 1/2, down 1 1/4, on volume of 187,800 shares.

Also active were Goldfield at 1, up 1/16, Westates Petroleum 6 3/4, up 3/8, U.S. Filter 9 1/4, up 3/4, and Champion Home Builders 4 1/8, unchanged.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.33 to 77.23.

The bond markets were dominated today by General Motors' \$600-million offerings and the auction of \$1.250 billion in 15-year Treasury bonds.

The Treasury bonds are a major competitor to the \$300-million debenture portion of the GM offering, and dealers said

the success of the GM's will, for the most part, determine the near-term course of the corporate market.

However, dealers said the other portion of the GM offering—\$300 million of 10-year notes—would be priced to yield 8.05 per cent—well below.

RCA Develops Device to Boost Mileage of Cars

INDIANAPOLIS, March 20 (AP)—RCA Corp. has developed an electronic device which could boost the gas mileage of automobiles by as much as 40 per cent, Robert Sarnoff, chairman of RCA, said today.

Mr. Sarnoff said the device, which is made up of 6,000 transistors, is being tested by major automakers.

General Motors and Chrysler have been testing the device called Microprocessor Controls.

Mr. Sarnoff said of the new device: "On the basis of preliminary tests, it is estimated that they will be able to boost gasoline mileage up to 40 per cent in standard-size and large cars."

"Installed in a car with the appropriate link-up, it will automatically adjust both choke and throttle for maximum starting efficiency; it will run the motor at the right fuel mixture for highest fuel savings, and automatically shift gears at precisely the right time for optimum fuel efficiency."

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INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES FUND S.A.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE OF CONVOCACTION

The annual general meeting of shareholders of International Securities Fund will be held at the registered office of the Corporation, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, on April 3rd 1975, at 3 p.m. to deliberate the following:

AGENDA

- 1) Report of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor;
- 2) Presentation of the balance sheet and profit and loss account as at December 31, 1974;
- 3) Discharge of duties of the Board and of the Statutory Auditor;
- 4) Elections to Office;
- 5) Miscellaneous.

Resolutions relative to the agenda of the ordinary general meeting do not require a special quorum and will be deemed valid if voted upon by a majority of the shareholders present or represented. No shareholder, either on his own account or in the capacity of proxyholder, may participate in votations for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the issued shares of the Corporation or in excess of two fifths of the number of shares represented at that meeting.

Participation in the aforesaid general annual meeting will be open to shareholders who have deposited their shares not less than five days prior to the date of meeting either at the registered office of International Securities Fund or at one of the following banks:

BANCO DI NAPOLI
Via Roma 177, NAPOLI (Italy).
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG
14 Rue Aldringen, LUXEMBOURG (Luxembourg).

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Assurez-vous
sans vous déranger

des
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au taux actuariel
annuel brut de
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EN OUVRIANT
un compte bancaire
à échéance
de 6 à 12 ans

— A partir de 5.000 F —

**SOCIETE DE BANQUE
ET
D'INVESTISSEMENTS**

5, bd d'ITALIE MONTE CARLO
(Proximité du Monte-Carlo)

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These Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

March 1975

Österreichische Draukraftwerke

Aktiengesellschaft
Klagenfurt

DM 100 000 000.-

8% % Bearer Bonds of 1975/1985

Guaranteed by the Republic of Austria

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DEUTSCHE BANK
Aktiengesellschaft

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Aktiengesellschaft

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Aktiengesellschaft

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UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
(UNDERWRITERS)

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK
BIRKENTRALE

WÜRTTEMBERISCHE BANK
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 2.6 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 0.4 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 2.6 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 0.4 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 2.6 billion in 2010.

American Stock Exchange Trading

| Stocks and Div in \$ | P/E | High | Low | Last | Change |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 34 1/2 IBM | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 AT&T | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 GE | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 RCA | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Xerox | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 3M | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 DuPont | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Eastman | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Kodak | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Sperry | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 TRW | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Ford | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 GM | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Chrysler | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Daimler-Benz | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Volkswagen | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Mercedes-Benz | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Opel | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Fiat | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Alfa Romeo | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Lancia | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Ferrari | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 McLaren | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Lotus | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Tyrrell | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Williams | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Brabham | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Surtees | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Hesketh | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Burtis | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Jones | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
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| 34 1/2 Haas | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Kuster | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Lohmeyer | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Mader | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Meier | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Miller | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Moore | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Parker | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Roberts | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Schneider | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
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| 34 1/2 Stettin | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Sullivan | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
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| 34 1/2 Tucker | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Vance | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Weber | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 White | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Wilson | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Wood | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Wright | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Young | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Ziegler | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 34 1/2 Zimmerman | 15 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | + 1/2 |

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By Will Weng

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| ACROSS | | 52 What Alice went through | 25 Monster of myth |
| 1 Meter expert | | 60 Cairo name | 26 "... partridge in — tree" |
| 5 Madcap | | 61 Common Latin abbr. | 27 Phones |
| 9 Cries | | 62 Money changing | 29 Popular tattoo word |
| 13 Part of the eye | | 63 Some TV time | 30 Together |
| 14 Holiday times | | 64 Feminine suffix | 31 Mining samples |
| 15 Clio's sister | | 65 Withier | 32 Map addition |
| 17 Aleutian isle | | 66 Egyptian deity | 34 Coast part |
| 18 After Daniels of silents | | 67 Borden | 35 Cube root of eight |
| 19 Homer king | | 68 Prefix for sphere | |
| 20 Art. sometimes | | DOWN | |
| 23 Young hellion | | 1 Land map | 36 Certain carriers: Abbr. |
| 24 Dutch cupboard | | 2 Pledge | 38 Prohibited |
| 25 — on (wore) | | 3 Spanish direction | 39 Flier Balbo |
| 28 Foolish one | | 4 — a ride (hitchhike) | 40 Old English |
| 29 Disfigure | | 5 African animals | 45 Musical work |
| 30 Chemical prefix | | 6 Heads off | 47 Boxer |
| 33 South Seas port | | 7 Moses's summit | 49 Texas locale |
| 35 Perso | | 8 French river | 51 Slantlog iloe |
| 37 Driving dies | | 9 Sailor | 52 Recipe abbr. |
| 41 South Carolina's tree | | 10 Tests | 53 —kiri |
| 42 Partner of snick | | 11 Italian port | 54 Handle cop |
| 43 Time periods: Abbr. | | 12 Old Russian measure | 55 Keep on an — |
| 44 Stadium cheer | | 13 "All for —" | 56 "Tell — the judge" |
| 45 Certain sugar | | 21 One of David's officers | 57 Askew |
| 48 Superlative ending | | 22 Giraffe-like animal | 58 China Sea gulf |
| 49 Latin case: Abbr. | | | 59 Fern spores |
| 50 Responsibility | | | |

WEATHER

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|-------------------|----|----|--------|-----------------|----|----|----------|
| ALGARVE..... | 11 | 33 | Fair | MAERID..... | 4 | 46 | Cloudy |
| AMSTERDAM..... | 3 | 41 | Main | MILAN..... | 10 | 80 | Cloudy |
| ANKARA..... | 12 | 33 | Cloudy | MONTREAL..... | 4 | 39 | Main |
| ANTWERP..... | 12 | 33 | Cloudy | MOSCOW..... | 10 | 80 | Cloudy |
| BEIRUT..... | 18 | 64 | Cloudy | MUNICH..... | 10 | 37 | Cloudy |
| BELGRADE..... | 17 | 68 | Cloudy | NEW YORK..... | 10 | 58 | Sunny |
| BOMBAY..... | 12 | 33 | Cloudy | OSAKA..... | 4 | 46 | Cloudy |
| BRUSSELS..... | 3 | 41 | Cloudy | OSLO..... | 3 | 41 | Fair |
| BUENOS AIRES..... | 10 | 37 | Cloudy | PARIS..... | 1 | 37 | Cloudy |
| CADIZ..... | 12 | 33 | Cloudy | PRAGUE..... | 12 | 43 | Overcast |
| CASABLANCA..... | 16 | 61 | Cloudy | REIMS..... | 12 | 43 | Overcast |
| COPENHAGEN..... | 4 | 39 | Cloudy | ROME..... | 12 | 54 | Shower |
| DAKAR..... | 13 | 38 | Cloudy | STOCKHOLM..... | 8 | 37 | Cloudy |
| DELHI..... | 12 | 43 | Fair | TOKYO..... | 10 | 58 | Cloudy |
| EDINBURGH..... | 7 | 43 | Fair | TEL AVIV..... | 20 | 68 | Cloudy |
| FLORENCE..... | 11 | 37 | Cloudy | TUNIS..... | 17 | 61 | Cloudy |
| HANKOW..... | 12 | 33 | Cloudy | VENICE..... | 12 | 43 | Overcast |
| HONG KONG..... | 7 | 37 | Cloudy | VIENNA..... | 10 | 50 | Cloudy |
| IELNEN..... | 2 | 36 | Cloudy | WARSAW..... | 8 | 46 | Fair |
| INDIANAPOLIS..... | 12 | 33 | Cloudy | WASHINGTON..... | 14 | 57 | Sunny |
| LA PALMA..... | 18 | 66 | Cloudy | ZURICH..... | 2 | 36 | Cloudy |
| LONDON..... | 17 | 74 | Fair | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES..... | 3 | 41 | Main | | | | |
| MADRID..... | 12 | 33 | Cloudy | | | | |

1 Yesterday's readings: O.S., Canton
 11 700 GMT. others at 1200 GMT.

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PEANUTS



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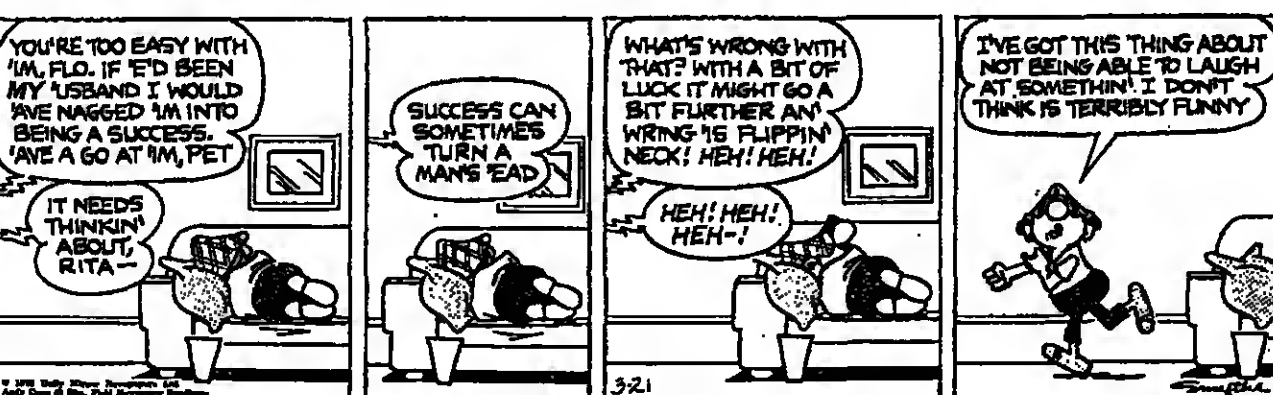
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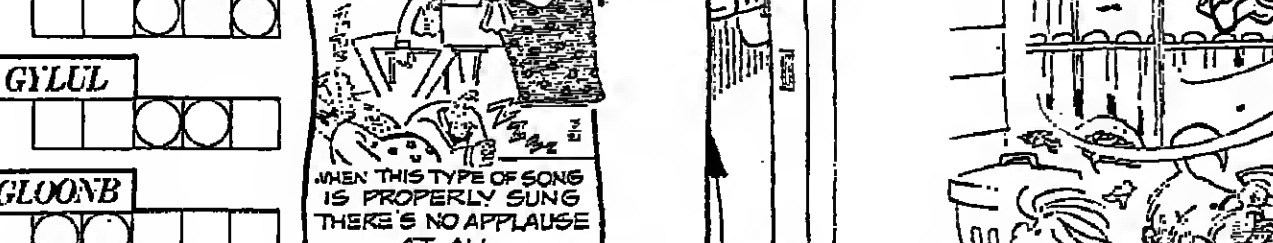
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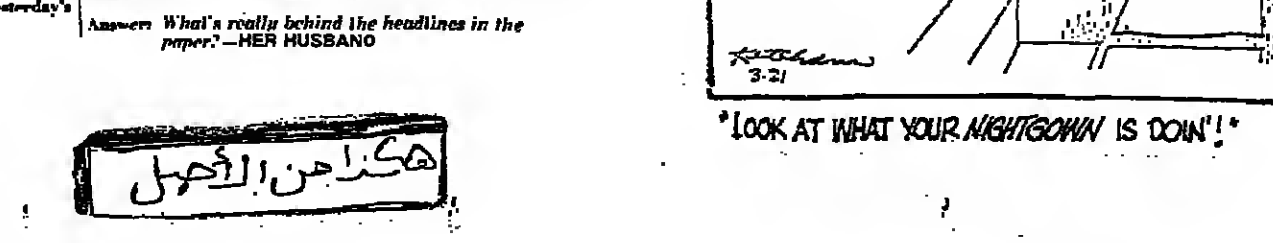
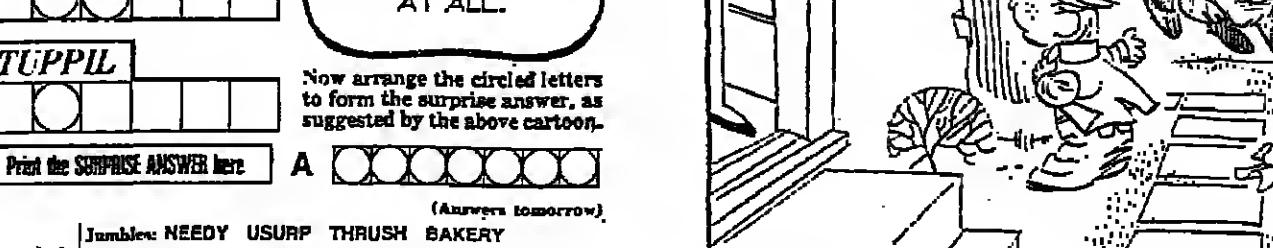
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BOOKS

THE LETTERS OF SEAN O'CASEY

Volume I. 1910-1941

Edited by David Krause. Macmillan. 972 pp. \$35.

Reviewed by Richard Gilman

DAVID KRAUSE is the author of a new book, "If Indulgent Literary Biography," Sean O'Casey: The Man and His Work," which has just been reissued by Macmillan in an expanded edition (\$8.95). He has worked with astonishing diligence to track down nearly every scrap of correspondence O'Casey ever wrote. This volume, which is followed by two more going up to O'Casey's death in 1964, the whole enterprise being likely to come to more than 2,500 pages. "A heroic figure," "the radical conscience of the modern theater," "a generation ahead of his time." Mr. Krause says of his subject, and one could like it all to be true, if only to justify such stupendous labor.

But it's not true. O'Casey can't bear the weight of such an apotheosis, which threatens by reaction to diminish his limited achievement. There are too many bad and even deeply embarrassing plays in his oeuvre (with the *Gates*, *The Star Turns Red*, *The Bishop's Fire*, etc.) and too many esthetic sins of naïveté, rhetorical excess, sentimentality and tendentiousness in all but his very best work: "June and the Paycock," *The Plough*, and *The Stars*, the late and only half-successful "Cock-a-Doodle Dandy." I suspect that O'Casey's inflated reputation in the textbooks and certain literary circles is largely a set of idealistic circumstances: the sterility of the English-speaking theater in the twenties when he came to prominence with his "Dublin" plays at the Abbey Theatre; his ferocious battle with censorship; his own "dramatic" story—slum childhood, self-education, lifelong near-blindness, self-exile.

If the letters have value, then, it's not in the mode of revelation about that life-behind-greatness, about it (it doesn't seem to be insulting to say) in a more prosaic vein that of insight into a flawed career. The peculiar violence of O'Casey's circumstances, his beleaguered physical and economic condition, his struggle with Irish prudery and provincialism make him something other than a fully representative literary figure, but he is too sensitive to living being frequently unconscious of the true nature of his work, in having felt simultaneously misunderstood and touched with glory, and in having doggedly insisted on his inspiration even when it was leading him to imaginative disaster.

The letters are to friends and acquaintances, of course, but

there are also a great many letters and a massed collection of O'Casey's stirring the life of O'Casey's lifelong public debate. They begin when he is 30 and go some years, until he turns seriously to writing plays, mostly concern his political ideas and activity. As he begins to think of himself as a writer the letters touch more on literary matters, and from then on, more easily among politics of a more creatively radical kind. He writes finally about the theater and, to intimates, about the details of his besieged existence.

The controversy over the Abbey's rejection of *The Silver Tassie* is fascinating and instructive. O'Casey's entire correspondence, published in the *Observer* and Krause's prints it here.) Speaking of the Abbey's directors, W. B. Yeats told O'Casey that the play suffered from both inadequate technical prowess and imaginative unconvincedness to which O'Casey, furious, replied that "you are beautifully wrong." There are shallow in you of which no one ever dreamed." O'Casey's behalf Krause asserts that "it is still an open question whether Yeats was right or wrong about this challenging work." But the question isn't open: Yeats was right, and though, as Krause says, O'Casey was not stable, there was a failure to discern his genius.

Convinced that the play had been rejected originally, O'Casey seized on and built a role as prophet, unbound. He was given ample material: the bannings of his plays in Ireland and Boston, the abuse of outraged; jingoists and blue-noses. But political reverence, anti-clericalism and sexual hostility aren't enough to constitute literature. And so his best work is emotionally accurate as it occasionally caricatures O'Casey's theater mostly for that mysterious agency by which experience is shaped by form in new consciousness. His style, a type part-fictional autobiography to which these letters serve as an addendum and a check, perhaps the most durable of his contributions.

In this book, however, his reacting with extraordinary persistence and violence to the low-level critique which, sad to say, was almost all he was offered. I don't want to give the impression that there is nothing else in these letters; O'Casey could be a warm, shrewd, witty and generous correspondent, all of whose qualities are in full evidence. But he misunderstood the nature of his imaginative powers, and that is the important cultural fact. In one of the last of these letters he writes to his American agent: "I've never written anything that didn't cause a dispute, a row, a difference of something." He is right, but the rowers were mostly ephemeral, the differences pitifully small.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G | A | U | L | D | E | U | S | P | O | T |
| S | A | L | I | C | A | D | A | R | I | D |
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| A | N | S | E | A | B | E | L | A | R | E |
| M | E | I | S | S | B | O | I | A | S | R |

BRIDGE

-By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal, South brought home a difficult game with a sure, elegant side-suit play. He had to open one club since a major-suit bid would have promised five cards in his style. The partnership was using "inverted minor-suit raises," so two clubs was forcing while three clubs would have been weak.

After a minor-suit raise, it can normally be assumed that a major-suit bid is not available. So by partnership agreement, the subsequent suit bids showed support for no-trump purposes rather than suite. Two hearts be-

his hand and a club and a spade from the dummy.

West led a club, and South won in dummy with the king and took two spades winners. This finished East, who could not keep both hearts and clubs guarded. South had brought in nine tricks where almost all players would have to be content with eight.

Notice that it would not help the defense for West to refuse to cash his diamond winners. South could simply surrender a club trick to East to develop his extra trick, since West would now be entrapped.

South denied a diamond stopper, and three diamonds by North denied a spade stopper before the partnership settled in three no-trump.

West led a diamond, and South ducked in dummy. East won with the ten and returned the queen. West ducked in his turn, and the king won. South could count eight tricks, but did not wish to pin all his hopes of a ruff on a finesse. Be therefore made the fine play of returning a diamond. He knew that West could not have more than three winners in the suit, since East would not have played the ten on the first trick holding a doubleton Q-10.

West duly cashed his tricks, and East had discarding's trouble. He postponed the evil day by discarding spades, while South

NORTH
 ♠ 874
 ♥ AK
 ♦ K72
 ♣ AK773

WEST
 ♠ Q92
 ♥ 974
 ♦ A8664
 ♣ 34

EAST
 ♠ 1065
 ♥ 31083
 ♦ Q110
 ♣ Q52

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ AK13
 ♥ KQ62
 ♦ 53
 ♣ 1096

Both sides were vulnerable.
 The bidding:

| South | West | North | East |
|--------|------|-------|------|
| 1 ♠ | Pass | 2 ♠ | Pass |
| 2 ♥ | Pass | 3 ♥ | Pass |
| 3 N.T. | Pass | Pass | Pass |

West led the diamond 10.

Hammer Tries Today to Tie for Skiing Lead With Thoenig, Stenmark

L. GARDENA, Italy, March 20 (UPI).—The men's world ski championship will be held here this weekend as Gustavo Thoenig and the young Swede Ingemar Stenmark battle for the top spot. Austrian Franz Klammer, who won the title in 1974, is expected to make it a three-time winner. Thoenig, who won the downhill in 1971 to 1973, and Stenmark, 18, are at present both for first place in the slalom with 240 points each.

But if neither finish first or second in the slalom, then Stenmark would win on the basis of the number of first and second places he has logged up this season—five firsts and five seconds to Thoenig's five firsts and three seconds.

But if neither finish first or second in the slalom, then Stenmark would win on the basis of the number of first and second places he has logged up this season—five firsts and five seconds to Thoenig's five firsts and three seconds.

In a women's race today Lis-Marie Morerod of Switzerland scored her fourth slalom victory this season. Morerod, 18, clocked the best time in each of the two heats over the 300-meter course to beat Austria's Annemarie Proell-Moser by 0.3 seconds.

But the result did nothing to hurt Proell's supremacy in the women's World Cup standings; she clinched her fifth successive year title earlier this year and now has 305 points.

Morerod swept down the first 40-gate course in 58.09 seconds, followed by Proell in 58.16.

Morerod clocked 35.30 seconds for the second run for a total of one minute 10.39 seconds. Proell skied the second leg in 38.14 for a total of 1:11.29.

Morerod's victory took her from ninth to fourth place in the women's World Cup standings, with only one more race to go—a parallel slalom tomorrow.

Third today was Austria's Monika Kaserer, who totaled 71.61.



DOWN AND OUT BUT SMILING—Cincinnati's Johnny Bench shows his good humor after he was tagged out by Mets' catcher Jerry Moses in the seventh inning. Bench tried to score from first on Darrel Chaney's hit.

White Sox Hitter Finds It Easier to Start Than Finish Year

NEW YORK, March 20 (UPI).—Chicago White Sox outfielder Buddy Bradford, still waiting to play a full season in the majors, is showing this spring what he might be capable of doing if given that long to play.

Bradford first started play in the major leagues in 1968 and has yet to appear in more than 197 games in a season. He appeared in only 39 games last year, batting .333 with five homers, after he injured his leg a few months into the season.

This spring he's trying to make up for lost time.

Yesterday, Bradford, 30, slugged two home runs, two singles and a double in five at-bats as the White Sox routed the St. Louis Cardinals, 14-7. Bradford, who has slugged six home runs in the last four games, is batting .441 and has knocked in 18 runs—three more than his 1974 season total—in exhibition play.

Bradford's first round-tripper was a grand slam in the second inning off loser Ray Sadecki. The second was a two-run shot in the seventh off Al Hrabosky.

Starter Jim Kaat received credit for the victory after hurling the first five innings of the slugfest. Chicago's Jerry Hairston and St. Louis' Ron Hunt and Luis Melendez also batted out four-innings.

Elsewhere in the Grapefruit League, the Detroit Tigers offed six Kansas City home runs with two of their own, including rookie Leon Roberts' opposite-field blast in the 10th inning, for a come-from-behind 11-10 victory. In another extra-inning contest, reserve catcher Larry Cox looped a run-scoring single to center to give the Philadelphia Phillies a 5-4 verdict in the 13th inning over Boston.

Ferguson Jenkins, who tied Cal Hulse for the most 1974 victories with 26, hurled four scoreless innings as Texas beat Houston, 5-0. Hank Webb gave up the only run of the game in the second inning as Cincinnati beat the New York Mets, 1-0, then joined the Mets' growing casualty list with a pulled muscle in his left buttock. The Los Angeles Dodgers pulled out their fifth successive victory with a blow single by Leg Lacy in the bottom of the ninth for a 4-3 decision over Montreal. Scott McGrew's wildness helped the Minnesota Twins score three runs in the eighth inning to beat the New York Yankees, 5-1.

Pedro Garcia's two doubles and two singles helped the Milwaukee Brewers to an 8-4 decision over California. In the game, all-time home run king Hank Aaron started in left field for the first time since 1969, and a runner trying to score from second on a single—Mike Iva walked with the bases loaded to force in the winning run in the bottom of the ninth as San Diego edged the Chicago Cubs, 5-4. ex-Yankee Bobby Murcer's triple and Derrel Thomas's two-run double helped San

Indiana, Kentucky Headed for Showdown

By Gordon S. White Jr.

AYTON, Ohio, March 20 (UPI).—Everyone except the coaches involved is talking about the inevitability of a Midwestern regional final on Saturday between Indiana, which is unbeaten, and Kentucky, which is 1-1.

The two teams, which are the only undefeated teams in the Midwestern Regional, are set to meet in the final of the tournament. Indiana, ranked No. 1 in the nation, is the only team to have won all four of its games. Kentucky, ranked No. 2, is the only team to have lost one game.

Some players are looking to an Indiana-Kentucky match Saturday despite what their coaches say. Mike Phillips, a Wildcat freshman who has improved considerably during the season, said, "We'll give Indiana all the basketball it wants." The Hoosiers' coach, however, said, "We're not going to let them get away from us."

The University of California, Los Angeles, may have things easier than Indiana or Kentucky as the Bruins play Montana in the West Regional at Portland, Ore. Arizona State and Nevada-Las Vegas are in the other semifinal.

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Bullets Improve With Unself

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI).—It's become quite evident. As Wes Unseld goes, so go the Washington Bullets.

Unseld proved that again last night as he returned after an eight-game absence to spark the Bullets to a 97-80 rout of the Boston Celtics in the battle between the National Basketball Association's two top winners.

The 6-foot-8 center, out with a broken finger, came off the bench in the second period to ignite Washington's attack. The victory gives the Bullets a one-game lead in the loss column over Boston in the race for the best record in the NBA and an \$80,000 payoff that goes with it.

Washington is 53-20 with nine games left. Boston is 51-21 with 10 games to play. Both teams are in the Eastern Conference.

It's a great feeling to have Wes on the floor," said Elvin Hayes, who took advantage of Unseld's presence to score a game-high 29 points. "It gives you more freedom to do things. You can get on the fast break and it's easier to get your shot."

SuperSonics 101, Bucks 100. At Seattle, Rick Watie scored 12 of his 16 points in the fourth quarter, including a 20-foot jumper with six seconds left, to lead the SuperSonics to a 101-100 victory over Milwaukee.

Girls Given Equal Rights in Pennsylvania Sports

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 20 (AP).—Regulations barring Pennsylvania schoolgirls from interscholastic sports such as football were ruled unconstitutional yesterday by the Commonwealth Court.

The court scrapped a section of the Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association bylaws and ordered the PIAA to permit girls to practice and compete against boys.

State officials said the decision marks the first time that any court in the nation has declared such a regulation unconstitutional on statewide basis. The 5-1 ruling was based on Pennsylvania's Equal Rights Amendment.

"AA officials said they will comply with the ruling."

"The court made a decision. We're law-abiding people and we'll abide by the decision," said Charles McCullough, assistant executive director of the PIAA.

"I hope nobody gets killed playing football, that's all. . . . The issue is over," McCullough said. He will tell the members of the PIAA board to do nothing. If this lowers the standards of athletics, that's the responsibility of the courts.

VFL Outlaws Extra Player in the Huddle

INDIANAPOLIS, March 20 (AP).—The National Football League banned yesterday from huddles more than 11 players in their defense. The new rule was approved by NFL officials at a majority of them benefit the offense.

Minnesota, the National Conference champion, Kansas City and Oakland last season had more than 11 in their defensive huddle and then sent someone to the sideline depending on the anticipated offensive play.

Its annual meeting, the league ruled that it would be considered unsportsmanlike conduct in the future, with a 15-yard penalty.

Other rule changes adopted were:

- All decorations on fields must be approved by the NFL.
- If the offensive team uses a double shift within its opponent's 20-yard line, it must have run the shift three times previously outside the 20. The old rule required showing the double shift three times in a quarter before using it within the 20.
- A fourth-down pass, from the line of scrimmage, is an option. The old rule required showing the double shift three times in a quarter before using it within the 20.
- If fouls are committed by both teams, one of which calls for disqualification, the penalties

will be offsetting although the disqualified player still will be banned from the game. In the past, a penalty was assessed the team of the disqualified player but the penalty against the other team was ignored.

- Penalties for having an illegal player downfield and offensive pass interference were reduced from 15 to 10 yards, joining holding, illegal use of the hands and tripping. The latter three were reduced a year ago.
- If there is defensive holding downfield and the passer is thrown for a loss, the penalty will be assessed from the line of scrimmage. In the past, it was assessed at the point from which the thrower was sacked.

ABA Results

Wednesday's Games

New York 119, Indiana 119 (Syring 62, Rosen 34, McGinnis 30, English 19). Detroit 128, Boston 115 (Gervin 38, Slick 22, Barnes 25, Kennedy 19). Denver 124, Virginia 108 (Simpson 22, Calvin 20, Jackson 19, Wise 15). Utah 100, Kentucky 92 (Boon 27, Jones 17, Givens 26, McGehee 19). Memphis 121, San Diego 108 (Carter 37, Johnson 25, Jonta 20, Jabali 17).

Both Germanys Stay Deadlocked

SAPPORO, Japan, March 20 (AP).—West Germany and East Germany each scored their fourth victory today and maintained a first-place tie in the "C" group world ice hockey championship here. Each team has lost once.

West Germany defeated Italy, 5-2, and East Germany topped Japan, 3-1.

Italy's record now is two victories and three losses while Japan's is two victories, two losses and a tie.

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

New York 119, Phoenix 96 (Montroe 30, Wingo 17, Perry 22, Saunders 15). Seattle 101, Milwaukee 100 (Gray 29, Clark 18, Dandridge 34, Thompson 24). Washington 97, Boston 80 (Hayes 29, Jordan 20, Westfall 17, Slick 19). New Orleans 126, Philadelphia 115 (Maravich 35, James 30, Carter 28, Cunningham 27).

ABA Results

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NHL Results

Wednesday's Games

N.Y. Rangers 4, Vancouver 0 (Victor 3, Butler). N.Y. Islanders 3, Kansas City 1 (Westfall, Harris, Parize, Bonner). Montreal 2, Boston 1 (Lemieux, Lemieux, Schmalzer). Pittsburgh 3, California 3 (Lemieux, Lemieux, Kelly, Moray, Walt, Simmer). Atlanta 3, Toronto 1 (Bennett 2, Robinson 2, McCrory, Vail, Lyall, Melan, Thompson 2, Bell, Stoughton, Shiller, McDonald, Sabatini).

U.S. Track Team to Go To China for First Time For Series of Meetings

NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT).—The United States will send a team of men and women track and field athletes to China in mid-May for a series of meets, exhibitions and clinics.

The announcement was made today by Ollan Cassell, executive director of the Amateur Athletic Union, and Arthur Rosen, executive director of the National Committee on United States-China Relations.

The tour, the first for a U.S. track team, will start May 15, with the first meet in Canton on May 15. The other competitions are scheduled for Shanghai and Peking, although no dates have been set.

The two officials said the meets would be on a friendly basis, with no scores kept. They said the teams would compete in all Olympic events except the walks, marathons, decathlon and pentathlon.

The American group, comprised of 100 athletes, coaches and officials, will be the largest contingent of U.S. athletes ever to visit China and the most significant group since American table tennis players made their historic trip four years ago. The visit also is certain to produce further speculation on China's future participation in the Olympic Games.

Besides the international goodwill inherent in these exchange programs, the invitation is certain to strengthen China's identity in track and field, the glamour sport of the Olympics. The Chinese have yet to apply for membership in the International Olympic Committee.

White Sox Hitter Finds It Easier to Start Than Finish Year

NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT).—Lou Brock of the St. Louis Cardinals, who set a major-league record by stealing 118 bases last season, was named the winner of the Roberto Clemente Award yesterday. Previous winners of the award, named for the Pittsburgh Pirate star who died in a plane

crash on New Year's Eve in 1972 while on a mercy mission, were Willie Mays, Brooks Robinson, Al Kaline and Willie Stargell.

The prize goes to the player "who best exemplifies baseball on and off the field." The Cardinals' outfielder, in addition to his speed on the bases, helped raise funds for the Lou Brock Boys Club, which provides recreational opportunities for St. Louis youngsters.

He said he had already worked out his build-up for the Montreal Olympics next year "and I would have been crazy to burn myself out last year."

Confident Talker

The 25-year-old runner added: "A champion must plan his program. Most of those athletes who burn themselves out last year in a bid to get near my world mark will be nowhere when the Games start."

"During my months off the track I have spent my time doing some light road work and training my left lead which has now improved from bad to near perfect. Early in March I'll be back on the track to demonstrate exactly what I've been doing."

He said his goal was to lower his world mark at the next Olympics.

He added: "The trouble is that my colleagues are so scared of me they do not offer me the kind of competition needed for a record time."

Hurdler Akii-Bua Is Jumping and Talking With Confidence

NAIROBI, March 20 (AP).—Ugandan hurdler John Akii-Bua quickly is establishing himself as the "Muhammad Ali" of the track world.

"I'm the greatest in the world, the best there is," he has often said. Akii-Bua, holder of the world record for the 400-meter hurdles, has never particularly been known for his modesty.

He was relatively unknown when he set his world mark of 47.9 seconds at the Munich Olympics in 1972, despite clearing the hurdles in the unorthodox way of leading off with the right leg.

That done, Akii-Bua's moody behavior, both on and off the track, became a sort of hallmark. In recognition of his feats, Ugandan President Idi Amin gave him the title of "Muganyizi," which means "the one who is in the officer in charge of the Central Police Station in downtown Kampala. But the only work he has done for the last 18 months is to train."

Akii-Bua said recently that he had had a bad season last year, but added that it was all part of his grand design. He said he had already worked out his build-up for the Montreal Olympics next year "and I would have been crazy to burn myself out last year."

Confident Talker

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PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS THEATRES RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

MERCURY VO DANTON VO

The Mean Machine doesn't play fair.

THE MEAN MACHINE

violence et passion

Nous partons sur la pointe des pieds, laissant se prolonger pour de longues minutes le trouble profond qui nous étreint.

un film de LUCHINO VISCONTI

BURT LANCASTER SILVANA MANGANO HELMUT BERGER

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